

JPRS-SEA-84-115

15 August 1984

Southeast Asia Report



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15 August 1984

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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NAHDLATUL ULAMA SUPPORTS BILL ON SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 26 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] The Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) executive committee feels that the draft law on social organizations that has been submitted to Parliament by the government opens a door for the continued life and growth of social organizations that have religious activity as their common foundation, and that this is a right guaranteed by articles 28 and 29 of the 1945 Constitution.

This decision was reached at a meeting of the NU executive committee on Sunday, 24 June. The meeting was chaired by K.H. Masjkur, the second chairman of the canon law council of the executive committee, and was in session from 1000 to 1700 hours West Indonesia time. K.H. Imron Rosyadi, H. Mahbub Djunaedi, H.M. Anwar Nurris, who is the spokesman for the committee, and other key members of the executive committee attended the meeting.

The NU executive committee noted that the resolution passed by the National Conference of NU Ulamas meeting in Situbondo, East Java from 18 to 21 December 1983 again pointed out that the NU has accepted the Pancasila from the beginning and that in the first years of independence it played an active role in formulating and getting others to agree on the ideological foundation of the state.

According to Anwar Nurris, "The NU, mindful and aware of this historical background, and responsible to and trusting in The One God and hopeful of His blessings, has made the Pancasila the foundation of the NU organization. And the NU, as an assembly of the faithful, continues to place its trust in Islam as practised by Muslims who adhere to the theological views and customs of the Prophet and his disciples."

Not A Religion

The spokesman for the NU executive committee likened the government's guarantee that the Pancasila cannot and will not replace religion, and that the Pancasila will not be made into a religion and that religion cannot be made into the Pancasila, to a fresh wind that brings relief and said that it must receive full support.

The NU, as an association that places its trust in Islam, will establish objectives that are consistent with the special characteristics of religious organizations. "We are definitely guaranteed this by the draft law on social organizations," Anwar Nurris said.

Regarding the draft law's ban on communist, Marxist and Leninist ideology and teachings, Anwar Nurris said that the NU executive committee welcomed the ban and considered these teachings to be in conflict with the Pancasila and religion.

Finally, the NU executive committee hopes that the draft law on social organizations will provide a legal foundation for the growth and development of religious organizations in a state that is founded on the Pancasila.

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CSO: 4213/248

CONSTRUCTION OF KEDUNG OMBO RESERVOIR TO RESUME

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 26 Jun 84 pp 1, 8

[Text] Construction of the Kedung Ombo reservoir, a multipurpose reservoir located in the eastern part of Central Java, will resume this year and it is expected that the reservoir will be placed in use in 1989. The IGGI (Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia) approved aid for this and other projects at the meeting it held last month at The Hague in the Netherlands. Aid in the amount of \$150 million will be provided for civil engineering, consulting services, equipment and training for the reservoir project by the World Bank.

Engr Suyono Sosrodarsono, the minister of public works, briefed reporters on the project last week at the end of the fasting period. He said that the aid for Kedung Ombo was the largest loan approved for an irrigation project in 1984/85 by the IGGI.

Construction of the Kedung Ombo reservoir has been planned since 1968 and actually began in 1981/82, however work was stopped as a result of the economic recession. The reservoir will have the capacity to irrigate an area of 55,000 hectares and to generate 22.5 MW of electricity. Work is now underway on a diversion tunnel that is 325 meters long and 4 meters in diameter.

The reservoir is located on the Serang river at the point where the districts of Grobogan, Boyolali and Sragen meet. In the plan for the development of the Jragung, Tuntang, Serang, Lusi and Juana rivers, this will be the largest reservoir and will have the most potential.

Construction of the Kedung Ombo reservoir, the Jatigede reservoir in West Java and other large projects was suspended some time ago due to the recession. A policy of building small projects that were widely and evenly distributed, such as small and medium-size irrigation works, was adopted because of the economic conditions of the time. But now that economic conditions seem to be improving, work has been resumed on the large projects. It also has been decided to resume construction of the Jatigede reservoir. This is a multipurpose reservoir that was rescheduled.

Irrigation Capability

The potential area that can be irrigated by the Kedung Ombo reservoir is greater than originally planned. A study on increasing the size of the irrigable

area to 60,000 hectares is now being carried out. The irrigable area includes irrigated areas in South Grobogan, the Juana valley, Tuntang, Sedadi Atas and Sedadi Bawah, and the largest single area that can be irrigated by the reservoir is 35,100 hectares in the Sedadi area.

Consequently, the irrigation capability of the Kedung Ombo reservoir is much greater than that of the Sempor reservoir in Gombong, Kebumen, Central Java. The Sempor reservoir can irrigate 17,800 hectares, or less than one-third of the area that will be irrigated by the Kedung Ombo reservoir.

The areas in South Grobogan and the Juana valley that will receive water from the Kedung Ombo reservoir are new areas (areas being developed) and have never had modern irrigation systems. The irrigation systems in Sedadi depend on water from the Tuntang river, which has its source in the Pening swamp. The flow of water is so limited that only one crop of paddy can be planted a year in this area, however, when water is received from the Kedung Ombo reservoir there can be two harvests a year and, according to plan, paddy production will increase by about 320,000 quintals.

In addition to providing water for irrigation and hydroelectric power, the Kedung Ombo reservoir will be used to control flooding in the districts of Grobogan, Pati, Kudus and Demak. Flooding occurs because the waters of the Serang river, which are joined by the waters of the Lusi river in Purwodadi district, cannot be controlled. The only flood control facility that protects Kudus and Pati is an old, divided water gate at Wilalung, Kudus. In addition, the shallow nature of the Juana river gives it a reduced intake capacity.

In terms of the scale of the work involved, the construction of the Kedung Ombo reservoir does not take second place to the construction of the Wonogiri reservoir. When the Wonogiri reservoir was built the entire populations of villages were transferred to transmigration projects (village relocation). The waters of the Kedung Ombo reservoir will cover an area of 5,910 hectares and not less than 22 villages. Plans have been made to transfer the 5,391 families that are living in these villages to transmigration projects outside Java. There will be a phased transfer of the population that will begin in 1984/85 and is scheduled to be completed in 1988. Construction of the reservoir will be completed in 1989.

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CSO: 4213/248

NU SUPPORT FOR PPP CONGRESS

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 27 Jun 84 p 12

[Text] The leadership of the Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) executive committee held a meeting on Sunday (24 June) and issued a resolution supporting and wishing success to the First Congress of the United Development Party (PPP). The congress is scheduled to be held in Jakarta on 20-25 August.

In a message signed by K.H. Masjkur, Mahbub Djunaidi, H.M. Munasir and Abdurrahman Wachid on 25 June 1984, The NU executive committee also called on zone and branch leaders throughout Indonesia to support the resolution.

Drs Zamroni, when contacted by a SINAR HARAPAN reporter, said that the NU executive committee issued the resolution because it feels that the convening of the PPP congress is very necessary to the health of the organization.

He said that in accordance with a resolution approved by the National Conference of Ulamas at Situbondo in December 1983, NU members have the right to participate in PPP activities as individuals since the NU has no direct or formal ties with the party, and that the NU executive committee is encouraging them to become party activists so that the congress will be a success.

He said that the PPP congress will be important in improving the effectiveness of the party infrastructure, and that as a resource of national development the PPP must consolidate itself.

The meeting of the NU executive committee was attended by K.H. Masjkur, Abdurrahman Wachid, H. Mahbub Djunaidi, H.M. Munasir, Drs Zamroni, A. Chalik Ali, Anwar Nurris and Imron Rosjadi.

Drs Zamroni, who is one of the assistant managers on the committee making the preparations for the PPP congress (the committee is chaired by J. Naro), said that he is hopeful that the congress can be carried out successfully with the issuance of this resolution by the NU executive committee.

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CSO: 4213/248

MUSLIM PREACHERS TOLD NOT TO MAKE INFLAMMATORY STATEMENTS

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 27 Jun 84 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Even though political, social and security conditions in East Java are characterized by stable yet dynamic progress, the commander of Military Region Command VIII (Kodam VIII), speaking as the regional executive officer of the Restoration of Security and Order Command (Kopkamtib), feels that attention should be called to a number of minor matters which may become problem areas capable of disturbing stability and the development process if they are not handled correctly.

Maj Gen Soelarso made this observation while speaking at a ceremony marking the end of the fasting period. The ceremony was attended by political figures and ulamas from Surabaya and was held at Kodam VIII headquarters on Tuesday afternoon [26 June]. The general began his remarks with a brief assessment of the situation in East Java during the fasting period, saying that things were generally in good condition and very supportive of the implementation of development under the Fourth 5-Year Plan (Pelita IV).

"With the fasting month coming right at the beginning of Pelita IV we may be able to place great hope in this period of development. God willing, it can provide a foundation for subsequent Pelitas and lead to the takeoff stage in Pelita VI," he said.

The general said that he was still finding a number of cases which are connected with religious and political matters in East Java and which must be responded to and settled quickly, even though they may seem to be of minor importance. He mentioned the names of some Muslim preachers who are always discrediting the government, and also spoke of disputes over unintentional errors, the confusion in the Surabaya branch executive committee of the Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI), and the split in the central leadership of the Development Unity Party (PPP).

Muslim Preachers

The general said that prior to Idulfitri, the feast day marking the end of the fasting period, he warned the Muslim preachers and other speakers who planned to give sermons on the holiday to refrain from any inflammatory or slanderous remarks. He said that ulamas should be leaders who constantly strive to guide

the religious community along the right path, who do praiseworthy deeds so that the people they lead will understand the truth. "Seek merit and deny sin" is the religious dictum that tells us to do good deeds and avoid degradation, he said.

"Don't let it get to the point where the Muslim preachers are doing just the reverse," he said, mentioning several negative situations that have occurred as a result of the narrow-mindedness of the preachers.

Citing the disputes between groups that have caused development to come to a standstill and even go into a total decline in a number of Latin American, Asian and African nations, he said that he hoped that such occurrences do not spread to Indonesia. Small disputes grow into large divisions and eventually result in occurrences that are worse than originally expected, he said.

The general mentioned the names of several Muslim preachers whom he feels go too far in discrediting the government or its officials. One of these is A.S. He is from the Muslim school in G. Solo and frequently tours East Java. Another is Ustadz A. Some of his teachings, such as forbidding children to obey their parents, go against religion. "This is a regrettable teaching," the general said.

Old Song

He mentioned another case in which flyers advocating Christianity were distributed in Pasuruan and influenced some of the young people there. "Actually, this is just an old song that is used to divide our unity, but even so we must continue to be vigilant," he said, noting that the problem there had been settled.

The general also said that he took a hand in settling a dispute within a congregation regarding evening prayers. Each side was determined to have its way and showed no tolerance for the views of the other side. "One side said 8 evening prayers and 3 predawn prayers, and the other side 20 evening prayers and 3 predawn prayers. And recently two of the imams in a mosque got into a fight." The general did not give the location of this mosque.

Although these incidents in Surabaya create concern, the general also told of another incident in Magetan that is more encouraging. Here there was a disagreement in a congregation over the number of times the evening prayer should be said, some wanting 11 repetitions and others 23 repetitions. But tolerance was exercised here. "The persons wanting 23 repetitions participated with the rest of the congregation in 11 repetitions and then said the rest of their prayers quietly in the mosque or at home," he said.

The general asked the Council of Ulama to handle these minor incidents. "We hope that the ulama can become interpreters and motivators of development because they are leaders who stand directly in the midst of society and understand the aspirations of society," he said. He also asked the ulama to use discretion in overcoming misunderstandings.

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CSO: 4213/248

PROBLEMS CONCERNING SUPERVISION OF PPP CONGRESS RESOLVED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 28 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] It has been confirmed that the First Congress of the United Development Party (PPP) will be held in Jakarta on 20-23 August, that the congress will be supervised by a congress committee chaired by Drs H. Darussamin A.S., the deputy secretary general of the PPP executive committee, and that some changes will be made in the staff of the congress committee. Agreement on these matters was reached when K.H. Dr Idham Chalid, the PPP president, and Dr H.J. Naro, SH, the general chairman of the PPP executive committee, met with Minister of Home Affairs Soepardjo Roestam on Wednesday [27 June]. The meeting was held at the minister's residence in the housing complex for high officials on Jalan Gatot Subroto in Jakarta.

Drs Feisal Tamin, spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs, briefed the press on the results of the meeting on Wednesday afternoon. The meeting has provided an answer to the question of whom will be legally authorized to supervise the congress. There have been two congress committees in existence, one chaired by Drs H. Darussamin and known as the "Naro group's congress committee," and the other chaired by H.M. Dahrif Nasution and known as the "Idham Chalid group's congress committee."

According to Feisal Tamin, the meeting lasted 1½ hours and covered various subjects, including the implementation of political development within the framework of developing, stabilizing, practising and perpetuating the Pancasila as the national ideology.

He said that the two PPP leaders agreed that certain additions would be made to the supervisory staff of the congress. First, the manager of the congress, who is the general chairman of the PPP executive committee, will have the additional assistance of H. Imam Sofwan, the chairman of the PPP executive committee, and of Drs H.H. Syah Manaf, who will be added to the general chairman's Assistance Team. The original members of the Assistance Team are Nurhasan Ibnu Hadjar, Drs Syarifuddin Harahap, Drs Soedardji, Drs H.M. Zamroni and Jahya Ubeid, SH.

In addition, five persons from the "Idham Chalid group" will be added to the congress committee chaired by Darussamin. They are H. Moch. Baidawi, Achmad Dainuri Cokroaminoto, K.T. Soeleiman Fadli, Abdul Hay Djajamenggala and M. Muhasjim.

Minister Quite Moved

Minister Soepardjo Roestam, who had taken the initiative in setting up the meeting, was quite moved by the fact that an agreement had been reached, and he expressed his utmost gratitude and appreciation to the two PPP leaders. "The minister had tears in his eyes," Feisal Tamin said.

The minister also said that he hoped that the congress would achieve its goal of creating an Indonesian society and people who have material and spiritual well-being and live a calm and secure life within the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia and based on the Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

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CSO: 4213/248

DEFICIT IN BALANCE OF TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA IN 1983

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 22 Jun 84 p 8

[Text] In 1983 Indonesia showed a deficit in its balance of trade with Australia, but during the preceding 2 years the balance of trade favored Indonesia.

Data released by the Department of Trade on Wednesday [20 June] show that in 1981 Indonesia's exports to Australia were valued at \$447.28 million and its imports from Australia at \$362.06 million, giving Indonesia a surplus of \$85.22 million.

In 1982 Indonesia showed a surplus of \$309.56 million, with the value of its exports to Australia rising to \$674.17 million and its imports from Australia standing at \$364.60 million.

However, in 1983 the value of Indonesia's exports to Australia fell to \$208.45 million and its imports from Australia rose to \$402.28 million. This left Indonesia with a deficit of \$191.84 million.

The trade relations between Indonesia and Australia are based on a trade agreement signed in Canberra on 14 November 1972.

Indonesia's primary exports to Australia are tea, coffee, plywood, garments, shoes, furniture and handicrafts.

And Indonesia's leading imports from Australia are wheat, powdered milk, chemicals and cotton.

High tariffs are one of the obstacles in the trade relations between the two countries, since they complicate Indonesia's position as a new nation entering the Australian market.

Other obstacles are transportation costs, which are not competitive with those of other nations, and the competition between Indonesia's export commodities and the export commodities of other ASEAN members.

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CSO: 4213/247

ANSOR YOUTH MOVEMENT POSTPONES CONGRESS

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 25 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Gerakan Pemuda Ansor (Ansor Youth Movement) has postponed its Ninth Congress pending completion of the parliamentary debate on the draft law on social organizations. The government has submitted the draft law to Parliament.

The decision was made at a plenary session of the organization's central executive committee in Jakarta on Sunday night [24 June]. The congress had been scheduled for April of this year.

The session was held to discuss preparations for the congress. Participants in the session are of the opinion that there can be no definitive adjustment of the organization to the changes produced by national development, and particularly to the provisions of the law itself, if the congress is held prior to the parliamentary debate.

It is felt that it would be a waste of time to hold one congress to complete this task [and then have to hold another congress]. However, the plenary session, which was chaired by Chalid Mawardi, did consider the possibility of holding a major conference to deal with the developments that have occurred in the upgrading of youth activities, activities in which Gerakan Pemuda Ansor must participate.

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CSO: 4213/247

PLANTING OF TRI PROGRAM SUGAR CANE BELOW TARGET

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 28 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] Apparently the target for the Smallholders Sugar Cane Intensification (TRI) program for the 1984/85 planting season will not be achieved. As of now only 130,000 hectares, or about 50 percent of the targeted 250,000 hectares, have been planted. And it is estimated that no more than 80 percent of the targeted area will be planted. This is the optimistic view. The pessimistic view is that about 70 percent of the targeted area will be planted.

Engr Hasrul Harahap, the junior minister for estate crops, provided this information after reporting to President Suharto on his recent trip to West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta and East Java to observe the TRI program in operation. The junior minister met with the president at Jalan Cendana on Wednesday [27 June].

The junior minister said that the main obstacle to the success of the TRI program this year is the fact that the cane farmers felt that they were damaged by the program in 1982 and now are not too enthusiastic about it. He said that another factor is the role performed by the sugar factories, noting that some time ago President Suharto had asked the factories to become more active.

He said that the action taken by the Bimas Control Units, and by the district heads in particular, will determine whether the pessimistic figure of 70 percent or the optimistic figure of 80 percent is reached. He added that the president has asked for more active coordination of the sugar factories, village unit cooperatives, Bank Rakyat Indonesia and the cane farmers.

Included in the Eight Successes

He said that the chief of state has said that every district head must promote the planting of cane in his area because the planting of food crops, such as sugar cane, is included in the eight successes that must be achieved in the present stage of development.

Another obstacle that has reduced the planting of sugar cane this year is the limited availability of land. The junior minister said that now the land in rural areas is usually planted in paddy, secondary food crops and other crops.

He noted that President Suharto has asked that a better system be devised for the use of land for agriculture.

The junior minister said that when he visited Jombang he saw farmers working in cooperative groups and that each group was getting an average of 1,500 to 2,000 quintals of sugar cane per hectare. The farmers said that this was because they followed the instructions of the factory foremen. "The foremen are close to the farmers and the farmers want to heed their instructions. This approach should be encouraged," he said.

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CSO: 4213/248

CHINESE-INDONESIANS TURNING TO ISLAM

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 25 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] Muhammad Amien, the head of the West Java branch of the KPI [Keluarga Persaudaraan Islam/Islamic Brotherhood], told a PELITA reporter in Bandung last week that Islam was practised by the ancestors of people of Chinese descent. Islam was known in China during the reign of the caliph Usman Ibnu Affan, and the spread of Islam in that country reached a peak in the 13th and 14th centuries during the Yuan dynasty, a dynasty established by the armies of Genghis Khan.

He said that when Ibnu Batutah visited China he noted that Islam was growing rapidly and that Muslims were certain to be found in the large cities there. He added that many persons of Chinese descent are entering Islam and that it is no surprise that they are returning to the religion of their ancestors.

Muhammad Amien also said that in West Java, since the establishment of the KPI, some 20,000 persons of Chinese descent have entered Islam. The Dutch colonialists disseminated misleading information about Islam, but now persons of Chinese descent are again benefiting from the teachings of Islam. At that time, because of their social ties and for other reasons, they were embarrassed about the matter, he said.

Amien, through PELITA, appeals to all Muslims of long standing to help guide the new converts. Do not intimidate them by telling them that they have weighty religious obligations. Demand of them only what they are capable of giving. He also appeals to the new converts to divorce themselves from any desire to obtain part of the obligatory and freewill offerings of Muslims.

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CSO: 4213/247

WEST GERMAN MARKETS PROVIDE EXPORT OPPORTUNITIES

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 25 Jun 84 p 8

[Text] According to Prof Dr M. Sadli, the secretary general of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Indonesia is not making effective use of the import potential of West Germany to increase its exports to that country.

Prof Sadli made this statement to an Antara reporter [in Hamburg] on Saturday [23 June] after visiting several cities and meeting with leaders of the West German business community. He is here for 2 weeks at the invitation of the West German government.

In line with Indonesia's efforts to increase its nonoil/gas exports, Sadli believes that it is necessary to intensify the promotion of exports to West Germany.

He said that since West Germany is the richest country in Western Europe and has a trading regime that is almost wide open, then he is looking at any commodities that are beginning to find acceptance in other countries and for which there are potential marketing opportunities in West Germany.

The economist and columnist said that the level of protectionism in West Germany is lower than in any other European state. When West Germany establishes quotas it usually does so as a result of a joint policy adopted by the members of the EEC, he said.

Opportunities

Prof Sadli feels that there is still a great opportunity to increase exports to West Germany of a number of Indonesian commodities that are subject to quotas in certain countries. These commodities include products of the manufacturing industry, particularly textiles, garments and plywood.

He also feels that Indonesia can export more of its traditional products, processed agricultural products, fishery products, canned foods and handicrafts.

He sees a great opportunity for increasing the level of tapioca exports, but notes that Indonesia is not yet able to meet the 800,000 ton quota.

Prof Sadli believes that there must be closer cooperation between the two countries if Indonesia is to increase its exports to West Germany. He says that West Germany is prepared to assist and to invest its capital in Indonesia, and that it is knowledgeable about market opportunities in Indonesia.

There are many West German commercial firms that are already operating in Indonesia, although not at the level of the Japanese trading houses. Sadli said that these commercial firms must be encouraged to help increase Indonesia's exports.

Policy toward Foreign Nationals

Prof Sadli said that if Indonesia is to increase its exports it must adopt a more flexible policy toward foreign nationals who come in as specialists, trade promoters and potential investors.

The former minister of mining said that while in other countries he has heard many complaints to the effect that Indonesia's regulations on foreign nationals are becoming stringent.

"Economic nationalism is a worthy objective, but we must also be more successful in trading with other countries," the economist said.

He said that if Indonesia is to be more successful in trading with foreign countries then there must be greater cooperation with foreign elements that thus far have been unable to develop their own marketing routes to foreign locations.

Other Obstacles

Sadli also said that there are many medium-size companies in West Germany that are interested in cooperating with Indonesian industries that are able to produce anything that can be marketed in third countries.

However, he said, prospective investors feel that Indonesia's regulations on foreign capital investment are becoming increasingly strict and that the only parties that can benefit from this type of cooperation are multinational corporations and large Indonesian corporations, both public and private. Prof Sadli is a former chairman of the Capital Investment Coordination Agency (BKPM).

He said that the cooperation between foreign and domestic corporations often does not involve the investment of foreign capital but instead takes the form of technical cooperation and the marketing of capital. Obviously this is easier to do when the foreign corporation is cooperating with a strong Indonesian corporation, he said.

West German banks, both public and private, are interested in providing medium-term export credits to private Indonesian companies for the purchase of German machinery. However, it is very difficult for banks that are operating so far away to obtain reliable guarantees.

The Indonesian government's banks are not permitted to guarantee foreign credits, and in practice it has proven very difficult for foreign banks to obtain control of collateral put up by private parties in Indonesia when a loan is defaulted.

Lowest Value

The value of West Germany's exports to Indonesia has been much greater than the value of its imports from Indonesia for the last several years. In 1983 West Germany's exports to Indonesia were valued at DM 1.8 billion but Indonesia's exports to West Germany were valued at only DM 663.8 million.

Last year the value of Indonesia's exports to West Germany was lower, and the value of its imports from West Germany was higher, than that of any other member of ASEAN with the exception of Brunei.

Prof Sadli said that having seen the great opportunities that exist here and the interest displayed by West Germany, he has come to the conclusion that it would be reasonable for the Indonesian government to provide special incentives and encouragement so that the potential of the West German market can be more effectively utilized.

Prof Sadli has been in Hamburg since Wednesday. On Saturday afternoon he left for Dusseldorf, where he will attend a trade fair. He was seen off by the Indonesian consul general in Hamburg, Soewarno Danusutedjo.

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CSO: 4213/247

MINING MINISTER EXPECTS TIN MARKET TO IMPROVE

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 23 Jun 84 pp 1, 12

[Text] Minister of Mining and Energy Subroto has asked the new executive director of PT Tambang Timah (Tin Mine Company) to immediately launch an operation to improve the company's position. The minister said that the operation must be carried out in a courageous manner over the next 2 to 3 years and is to be of a comprehensive nature.

The minister spoke on Saturday afternoon [23 June] at a ceremony in which Sudjatmiko was appointed executive director of PT Tambang Timah. Sudjatmiko replaces A.R. Ramly, who now holds the position of executive director of Pertamina. The minister also appointed the members of the board of commissioners of PT Tambang Timah.

Minister Subroto said that the new leadership of PT Tambang Timah must improve the company's cash flow as quickly as possible. Where the company can economize, it is to economize, and expenditures that can be postponed should be postponed, he said.

He also said that production costs should be reduced because it is not yet possible to predict which way the price of tin will move on the international market, and there must be an adequate safety margin to protect against price changes. In addition, the competitive strength of Indonesian tin on the international market must be increased so that we will be ready to enter the market if its condition improves. And of no less importance, the strong spirit of struggle possessed by the employees of PT Tambang Timah must be maintained, he said.

In another part of his speech he said that the recent improvement in the tin market was indicative of progress. He noted, among other things, that there has been a slight increase in the price of tin in Penang. However, this increase is not due to increased demand for tin but to an improvement in the rate of exchange for Malaysian dollars against other currencies.

Although the condition of the tin market is less than inspiring, this does not mean there is no room for hope. It is expected that within a short time there will be no more fundamental changes in the market, and it is estimated that the price of tin will improve in 1986/87. The world economy also is expected to recover completely from the recession, he said.

Early in his speech the minister referred to a building as being the primary cause of the damage that has been done to the international tin market. He also noted that the consumption of tin by industrial nations has declined as a result of the world recession. Tin consumption was 185,700 tons in 1979 but had fallen to 158,000 tons in 1983. But at the same time tin production has remained at 200,000 tons a year and as a result the world has a tin surplus. The surplus stood at 13,500 tons in 1980 and increased to 32,000 tons in 1981.

Another factor was the release of 10,000 tons of tin from the reserves of the United States at the end of 1981 and early in 1982. This action was taken as a response to a distortion in the tin market that had been caused by an unidentified buyer on the London Metal Exchange. Smuggling also damages the tin market. Sixteen thousand tons of tin were smuggled during the second half of 1982 and [first] half of 1983.

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CSO: 4213/247

BIMAS CREDIT ARREARS; PROJECTED RICE PRODUCTION

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 23 Jun 84 pp 1, 12

[Text] Engr Wardoyo, the junior minister for increased food production, has stated that credits totalling more than 800 billion rupiah have been advanced for Bimas agricultural programs since 1970/71 and that of this amount more than 185 billion rupiah has not been repaid by farmers and nonfarmers.

Engr Wardoyo spoke with reporters after meeting with President Suharto at the Bina Graha building on Saturday morning [23 June]. He said that although the team for the enforcement of Presidential Instruction No 10 of 1980 has a list of the debtors and has succeeded in recovering about 45 percent of the defaulted loans, there are still a large number of farmers who are in arrears in their repayment of Bimas credit.

In response to a question he said that the repayment of Bimas credit is one of the factors that is taken into consideration in determining whether a region qualifies for the highest award in the development program, i.e., the Parasanya Purna Karya Nugraha award.

He said that the Gunung Kidul area, which is considered to have poor soil, has a good record for the repayment of Bimas credit. And almost all of the Yogyakarta area has the best record and highest marks for repaying Bimas credit.

There are no Bimas credit arrears in East Kalimantan because the Bimas debts of farmers and nonfarmers have been paid off by the regional government.

Engr Wardoyo also said that North Sumatra, Aceh, all of the provinces in Kalimantan [sic] and several provinces in Sulawesi have large Bimas credit arrears. "We must work hard so that this Bimas credit can be recovered as quickly as possible," he said.

Food Production

Engr Wardoyo reported to President Suharto on the second projection for food production in 1984. Rice production is projected at 25,047,000 tons, which is 4.5 percent higher than 1983 production and 1.4 percent higher than the target for the first year of the Fourth 5-Year Plan.

Corn production is projected at about 5,131,000 million tons [sic], peanuts at 598,000 tons and soybeans at 769,000 tons. The figures for the second projection on food production were compiled last April.

The junior minister also said that the amount of food procured by Bulog (National Logistics Agency) now totals 1,627,000 tons.

He also reported to the president on the application of limestone fertilizer on some 17,000 hectares of soybean fields in 9 provinces during 1983/84. The operations were somewhat delayed because of the delay in obtaining 10,000 hectares of land on which soybeans were subsequently planted.

It is planned to lime 25,000 hectares of soybean fields in 15 provinces during 1984/85. The liming of the fields increases the production and quality of both soybeans and of intercrops, such as corn. In the Serang, Pandeglang and Cianjur areas the increase in production ranged from 3.7 to 6.2 quintals per hectare.

In response to a question he said that the cost of liming varies with the location. In Lampung the cost of limestone is about 75 rupiah per kg, but the cost is higher in Riau and Kalimantan. It is estimated that the total cost will reach 5 billion rupiah and the government is giving this to the soybean farmers.

The government will lime the soybean fields for the farmers free of charge for 4 years, and in the 5th year the soybean farmers will be able to lime their own fields. It has been calculated that this will account for about 10 percent of their costs.

He said that President Suharto had cautioned that the domestic need for soybeans is increasing and that every effort must be made to meet this need. Imports of soybeans will be gradually reduced, he said.

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CSO: 4213/247

INTERVIEW ON SITUATION IN EAST TIMOR

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Jul 84 p 10

[Report on interview with unidentified immigrant from East Timor by Armando Pires, reporter for RADIO COMERCIAL, in Lisbon: "One Must Keep His Eyes Wide Open Over There"; exact date not given]

[Text] Seldom have I interviewed a person in whom dread, I would even say fear, was so clearly apparent. The explanation is simple: he still has a family in East Timor and, he told me, it is not unusual for information given abroad by other refugees to be used as a pretext for reprisals there by the Indonesian Army. That is why my interlocutor must remain without a name, without a home address and without description. I shall say only that he arrived a few days ago in Lisbon, thus becoming the most recently-arrived "reporter" on the current situation in East Timor. A particularly appropriate interlocutor, in that although politically neutral (he has been a prisoner of the FRETILIN [Revolutionary Front for East Timor Independence], the UDP [Popular Democratic Union] and the Indonesian Army), he is sufficiently well-informed about military matters to tell me that there are now in Timor 45 battalions of the Indonesian Army, including regular troops, infantrymen, special units and the air force.

He spoke to me of hunger and of unemployment, because the Indonesian civilians have taken over Dili and hold the most important jobs. He also speaks to me of nocturnal assaults that leave houses empty and burning, and of how, to leave Dili, one must get a visa from the occupying forces, although only after paying exorbitant sums.

Not very long ago a letter was published signed by refugee Indonesian clergymen saying that in Timor the military "want to drown all this in a bloodbath during the next few months, so they can go to the United Nations with their head held high." Recalling this, it gave me an opening to ask my interviewee about relations between the church and the Timorese people. "Very good," he said. And, seeking to underscore the affirmative nature of his reply, he added that "it is very difficult for the military to track down someone who has taken refuge in the home of a priest." Through the man in my presence, I tried to confirm reports according to which the head of the East Timor clergy, Archbishop Ximenes Belo, had been called to Jakarta and interrogated for 8 days because of a letter he had written to his predecessor, Dom Martinho Lopes, reporting to him about how the situation in East Timor was deteriorating.

[Answer] I really don't know what happened to them, because he wasn't the only one, but there were actually three priests involved.

[Question] Was it because of this letter that the archbishop was called to Jakarta?

[Answer] Yes, it was because of this letter that he was called to be interrogated. He went to Bali or to Jakarta, and was there about 8 days. It surely must have been because of this.

[Question] How are relations between the church and the people of East Timor?

[Answer] As they have always been.

[Question] In support of East Timor?

[Answer] Yes.

This is my interviewee. He speaks in a tired, melancholy voice, as if he were trying to recall experiences not far distant in time, but as sad as they are difficult to be understood by one who has no knowledge of politics and who has an attitude toward justice that encompasses all mankind. These are his original words, his anonymity guaranteed, as we agreed.

He has had a life familiar to Portuguese people: he left as a soldier, remained as a worker, made his home there, had the usual ups and downs, the struggle for survival--an impossible survival--which, through the International Red Cross, he eventually abandoned, for reasons he himself explains.

[Answer] Yes, I left there because there was no safe situation for me, because I have always wanted to respect all human rights, and within Timor recently no one has been respecting human rights. So this is the reason why I wanted to leave there as soon as possible. Because I had a fishing net that belonged to me, although I could hardly call it my own...

[Question] Why was that?

[Answer] Because of the soldiers. If a half dozen of them came along, they would all help themselves from my fishing net; they would all take my fish! They act as if they had caught the fish themselves! You just can't get away from them. If you don't run into them at night, you come across them during the day, and you have to keep your eyes wide open over there, or else...

[Question] Why do you have to keep your eyes open?

[Answer] Because if we don't, they can kill us. They can take us away at night, at any time.

What It Is Like to Live in Dili

Anyone who lives in Dili and wants to leave there--even to go to the nearest village--must have a visa, which costs plenty; Indonesian citizens there have taken

over the capital, filling all the employment positions. Hunger, disappeared and deported persons, assaults.

[Answer] Every 3 days or so there is an assault. First, it was in Lospalos; second, it was in [redacted]; third, it was in Viqueque; fourth, it was in Maubisse; fifth, it was in Demos. In Demos there was a running battle...

[Question] Is Demos close to Dili?

[Answer] Very close... But when I began seeing this thing getting close to Dili, I made up my mind then and there: because of this, I've got to get out of here right away.

[Question] But these are assaults on what? Do they burn houses? Are they robberies?

[Answer] They commit robberies, they burn houses, they act like hooligans. They rob everyone. They steal everything.

[Question] But who? The Indonesian soldiers?

[Answer] Yes! More and more people are emigrating.

[Question] Have many people really disappeared? Are many people taken prisoner?

[Answer] Yes. Many people have been arrested recently. It has become very difficult to live there.

[Question] Is there hunger?

[Answer] There is hunger, there is lack of work, lack of jobs, lack of travel; people want to travel, but they can't, they're in no position to.

[Question] Why? Don't the Indonesian military allow them to travel?

[Answer] They authorize it, but after getting these documents, that they call...

[Question] Is it a free passage?

[Answer] Yes. It is a free passage that one can use. But before one can get this document, how much does it cost him? From the lowest private to the highest officer, there is always someone to be paid.

[Question] How do the Indonesian military conduct themselves in Dili?

[Answer] Recently, very poorly. They have Indonesian civilian (so-called) forces, who come from over there...

[Question] Civilian police?

[Answer] No, no!

[Question] Civilians?

[Answer] That's it.

[Question] Civilians who came to Timor to work?

[Answer] Yes. Who were transferred to Timor and now it is these individuals that are getting all the employment in Dili. There are street brigades, and in the offices, and everywhere! Now they have almost everything. Only Indonesians are given jobs there.

[Question] Does the FRETILIN make its presence felt?

[Answer] The FRETILIN presence is not felt much over there, except where the guerrillas are. In Dili there was fighting from 6 o'clock until 8:30 in the morning.

[Question] Were many people killed?

[Answer] I don't know. There were reports, but I didn't take time to get them.

Sentences

There are limitations on all this, which do not permit one to know, to its full extent, how the FRETILIN is organized and how it carries on its resistance, partly because--as my interviewee said--in Dili, nothing is known. But the people of East Timor know about it, know that it opposes the invasion, know that daily they see relatives disappear mysteriously or sentenced to prison terms which, if they are unwilling to except, are replaced by the firing squad.

[Question] Are people sentenced?

[Answer] Yes. I have seen that recently. There was some information about them; most of them have been deported.

[Question] People are sentenced to prison terms, but there are also some death sentences?

[Answer] No. I've never heard anything about that. The one who was sentenced to death there was Ensign David; he is the one who was sentenced to death, because...

[Question] Who was this Ensign David?

[Answer] Ensign David was a Portuguese military man.

[Question] Was this a long time ago?

[Answer] No, it was very recently, when I was there, already getting ready to leave. About 16 or 17 days ago.

[Question] This Ensign David was sentenced to death? Why? What did he do?

[Answer] It seems to me he was involved in something about writing letters or notes or whatever that were for the FRETILIN, in the jungle. Once he was caught writing notes or something and that is when he was arrested. They put him in the district jail. He was there about 3 or 4 years and only now are they putting him on trial. The first time he was sentenced he would not accept the verdict. They sentenced him a second time and he would not accept. It was the third time that he was sentenced to death, at 8 o'clock in the morning. Then, as he had some colleagues, the colleagues went there and warned him: "You're already sentenced to death; it would be best for you to decide to accept the jail sentence." And so, he accepted the original charges and the punishment. He was sentenced to 11 years in prison, which he was to serve in Bali.

'It Is the Portuguese Flag That We Disown'

[Question] Does it seem to you that the people are accepting the Indonesian invasion?

[Answer] No one. No one is supporting it.

[Question] What about the FRETILIN? Do the people sympathize with it?

[Answer] Yes. I noted this recently, the last few times I have been in Timor. There were several answers that I received from the Timorese people. Some of them that were working with me, when I was annoyed with them or whatever, would say to me: "You shouldn't get angry with us. It is we who should get angry about the Portuguese flag, because it is the Portuguese flag that we disown."

Big Will Always Be Big

East Timor, a house with shuttered windows, from where, at infrequent intervals, come signs such as these. A conflict that the courts of the world are too slow or too incapable to solve, despite the constant charges of genocide of the Maubere people. A conflict where Portugal has not yet found the strength and the diplomatic support sufficient to exercise the responsibilities that it should. East Timor, a case that in the Portuguese parliament has a special committee, which, a deputy told us, hardly functions. For all these reasons, East Timor appears to the eyes of the man who came from there as the future in which the big will get bigger and the small will get smaller. Which leads us to attempt a last question.

[Question] What do you think will happen in East Timor?

[Answer] What's going to happen now, I don't know. I don't know how to answer because, wherever you go, my beloved Timor, we, the little ones, will continue to be little. And those that are big will get even bigger. So I just don't know.

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CSO: 3542/82

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NORTHERN BORDER PROVINCES TO BUILD STRONG REAR AREA

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Jun 84 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: " Building Strong Rear Area in Border Provinces "]

[Text] The rear is a regular factor that determines victory of the front. Our northern border provinces are the localities that directly bear the regular effects of the multifaceted war of destruction and the first gateway through which we fight against the aggressive war of the expansionists among the Beijing rulers. The growth and strength of the border provinces has a great significance as they contribute from the very beginning to aiding and along with the armed forces winning every war waged by the enemy to firmly defend every inch of the sacred territory of the fatherland.

Recently our northern border provinces were displaying the spirit of self-reliance, overcoming difficulties, putting to use their land and labor capabilities, developing production and building their strong forces to ensure having good production and fighting well at the same time. The state has made appropriate investment; the provinces behind them have also actively aided them with manpower and resources to strengthen and defend the border. The material base for production and combat in the border provinces has been further reinforced. Many networks of roads have been added. Many industrial production and repair installations have been built. State-operated and collective production installations have been further developed and consolidated. Some aspects of the material and spiritual living standard of the highland ethnic minorities have been improved while their overall strength has been raised to allow them to respond to the need for defending the fatherland. This strength was clearly seen in recent days when the Beijing reactionaries escalated the multifaceted war of destruction in our country. Although the enemy had fired hundreds of thousands of artillery shells into villages and production installations and their infantry troops had seized many hills on the border, the localities remained calm, maintained production, stabilized their living conditions and effectively aided the armed forces in combat.

In spite of that, the construction of the rear area in our border provinces must be further strengthened in order to satisfy the ever increasing needs of the defense and protection of our fatherland.

The long-term design of the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles is to wage a multifaceted war of destruction aimed at weakening and then conquering our country. Our people's struggle against the Beijing reactionary clique remains a long and complicated one. Therefore, it requires that we build up the country as a whole, first of all the border provinces, to serve as a strong front line for the people's war for the defense of the fatherland. This is not only an immediate task but also a lasting process.

First of all, the border provinces must further display the spirit of collective ownership, mobilize the ethnic minorities' solidarity strength and exploit in the most effective manner their labor and land potentialities in order to develop production. Each and every province and production installation must fully understand the principle of combining economic and national defense matters in planning, as well as in its daily work. In organizing production we must draw up many plans in order to ensure peacetime economic development and at the same time to quickly change the economic direction in conformity with wartime conditions, to maintain production, to stabilize the standard of living and to give the front timely aid. At present, carrying out their plot to wage the multifaceted war of destruction, the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles regularly seek every way to harass and to create tension on the border, thus forcing our people to give up production. The recent experience of a number of localities in thwarting that plot shows that we must have positive plans for division of work among our forces, organize locations where elderly people and children are evacuated to when fighting breaks out and at the same time organize our forces to cling to the land for production, to fight and to serve combat under any circumstances and to carry out the slogan, "don't budge a decimeter, nor give up a millimeter."

Building a strong rear area in the border provinces is the responsibility not only of these provinces but also of the whole country and every citizen. Building strong border provinces having developed economy and culture and capable of satisfying the on-the-spot logistical needs in the people's war requires active aid from all sectors, echelons and localities in the rear. Recently when the Beijing reactionary clique further escalated the war of destruction, many sectors made timely efforts to overcome the past shortcomings, on the one hand ensured supplying all that the plan required and on the other hand increased their aid in order to compensate for the enemy-inflicted damages. Taking such measures was very necessary, but in the long run we must set the priorities and make it regular for sectors to aid the border provinces in a unified plan. We must have specific priorities in terms of investing capital, materials and cadres and appropriate policies to encourage economic development in border areas.

The fact that provinces in the rear must determine aid to the border provinces is an obligation and a responsibility. Every province and every locality must consider organizing brotherhood association with a province or locality in the border areas and take regular measures to give it realistic aid, such as sending materials and raw materials, investing in construction of production projects, strengthening the forces of young and strong laborers and experienced cadres and contributing to creating favorable conditions for the border provinces to stabilize the standard of living and to develop production.

Being the forces that directly assume combat and combat readiness duties, our army always correctly recognizes the importance of strengthening the rear area. Every unit, as well as every cadre and combatant stationed at the border, along with properly fulfilling its combat readiness and combat task, must have plans for taking part in building the local economy and helping the locality where it is stationed to organize its forces properly in order to stabilize the standard of living and to develop production. On the basis of the existing conditions, every unit must step up the movement to increase production in order to improve the standard of living of our troops and at the same time to have the on-the-spot logistical forces that serve combat duties and to join with the country as a whole in building the rear area in the border provinces stronger everyday to become a "steel" defense line in the defense of our fatherland.

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CSO: 4209/359

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

AUGMENT ORGANIZATION, EFFECTIVENESS OF INSPECTIONS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by Bui Quang Tao, Chairman of the Central Government Inspection Commission: "Augment Organization and Effectiveness of Inspections"]

[Text] In confronting the new situation and tasks of our revolutionary undertaking, the increased organization of inspection and the raising of its effectiveness and usefulness have become an urgent requirement meant to effectively serve the Party leadership and the state management work.

In February 1984 the [Party] Secretariat has issued a directive to increase the leadership of the Party with regard to the work of inspection and the Council of Ministers come up with a resolution to augment the organization and effectiveness of inspections.

Concept and Objectives of Inspection

In accordance with the spirit and content of the above-mentioned directive and resolution, the inspection work must put the emphasis on discovering and accurately assessing the achievements and good points, the new factors and progresses, the innovations and lessons of experience in production, business and work in order to suggest their dissemination, promotions and awards, so that the positive and progressive would develop, become preponderant, and push back the negative phenomena.

The work of inspection must discover and accurately assess those cadres, workers and government personnel who have quality, are capable, and hold a high spirit of responsibility, who are absolutely loyal in the building and defense of the socialist fatherland; who do not mind difficulties and hardships, who are highly motivated, who fulfill well all tasks given to them, and who strictly implement the Party line and advocacies as well as the state policies, laws, and plans, so as to recommend the correct utilization of people of virtue and talent. At the same time the inspection work must discover and correctly assess the difficulties and snags experienced in production and management, the shortcomings and deviations in policy implementation; on that basis we will recommend measures to correct our management, help to correct and prevent shortcomings and rectify deviations, to overcome the difficulties and push those places which have undergone inspection to successfully fulfill their production, business and work tasks.

In the case of those cadres, workers and government personnel whose moral quality has deteriorated, and even has fallen back and become denatured, who intentionally violate the policies and regulations, who use crooked schemes to cheat and cause damage to the socialist property, and who infringe upon the democratic rights and interests of the citizens in a serious manner, we must resolutely struggle and eliminate their negative expressions, recommend positive measures and strictly but justly take care of those in the wrong, thus contributing towards the implementation of the Party policy of expelling from the Party those unqualified Party members and from the state organs those cadres, workers and government personnel who are not up to standard.

The correct implementation of the concept and objectives of the Party inspection work is a realistic way of contributing actively to insuring the correct and effective implementation of the Party policy line and advocacies, of the policies, rules and regulations, and plans of the state, thus contributing to building the Party, to building a pure and clean, solid and strong government, and bolstering the successful implementation of the government and state organs as well as of the production and business bases.

To help the leading cadres reinspect the correctness of policies, the inspection work must uncover the problems having to do with the policies and advocacies of the Party and government. If there are things found to be inconsistent with the actual situation, we should make recommendations to the Party and with the state to correct or complement them so that they can be perfected, or even that the Party and state come up with new policies.

The Organization and Work of Inspection Must Express Their State and People's Nature

This is a new requirement that gives expression to the fact that inspection work must be the effective instrument of the various levels of government while at the same time being an organized expression of the masses to implement their collective ownership in the supervision and inspection of implementation of Party advocacies, of state policies, rules and regulations and plans at various levels and in various sectors among the state organs. To ascertain the character just described of the inspection work is a very favorable condition for augmenting our inspection forces, for increasing their effectiveness and insuring the results of inspection.

To speak about the state nature of the inspection organization is to ascertain the legality of the inspection organs and activities, and this applies all the way from the Central Government Inspection Commission down through those inspection commissions at the provincial and municipal levels that are answerable to the central commission to the people's inspection teams at the base level.

To speak about the people's character of the inspection organizations means to ascertain the masses' role in participating in the inspection work, and this includes many forces: the specially charged inspectors, those collaborating with the inspection teams, the people's inspection organizations themselves, the cadres, workers and government workers, and the laboring people themselves.

The state inspection commissions do not merely have a state character, they

also have a people's character. For a correct understanding of this question it is necessary in our inspection work to promote first of all the role and responsibilities of the specially assigned inspection forces, together with putting the emphasis on attracting large numbers of participants from among the masses. The people's inspection commissions do not merely have their people's character, they have also a state character; we must see clearly the legal validity of the people's inspection organizations and their activities in order to struggle and implement correctly the functions, responsibilities and rights which have been assigned to us.

Ascertaining That the Inspection Organizations Form a System

The resolution of the Council of Ministers has stipulated: "The inspection network at various levels include the Central Government Inspection Commission, the Government Inspection Commissions at the provincial, municipal, district levels and corresponding levels, and the People's Inspection Teams at the base level. This is a system of inspection organizations managed and led in a concentrated and unified manner from the central level down to the base level. The new regulations concerning this system of inspection of organizations will create many favorable conditions for streamlining the guidance and leadership from above down and for a unified understanding of tasks. The organization of implementation of the directions and tasks of the inspection organizations become a legal principle, and it must be carried out strictly in the entire system.

"The Government Inspection Commissions at the provincial, municipal, district and corresponding levels form one stratum in the inspection system and form part of the governmental leading organs at the same level. There must be correct understanding and correct implementation of the guidance given by the Government Inspection Commissions at higher level together with the guidance provided by the People's Committees at the local level, so as to promote the effectiveness of the inspection organization and its activities.

"The Sector Inspection Committees are established by the heads of the sectors involved and are under the guidance of the sector heads. The Government Inspection Commissions at various levels have the responsibility of professional orientation and of organizing their activities in coordination with the Sector Inspection Committees. The latter need to relate their work closely with that of the Government Inspection Commissions at various levels in the process of organizing the implementation of inspection programs of their respective sectors in the localities, so as to promote the combined power of various inspection organizations and forces."

Building Strong and Solid Inspection Organizations

The great requirement of our revolutionary undertaking is that the various inspection organizations firmly understand the central tasks laid out in Resolution 26 of the Council of Ministers, in which the major questions are concerned with the inspection of the implementation of socioeconomic plans, thus contributing to the effective and successful implementation of the state plan targets. Economic inspection must be closely linked to the protection of production, the protection of the socialist property, and to the fight against corruption,

waste, damage and loss. The inspection activities must contribute to the struggle against negative phenomena, bureaucratism, lack of responsibility, indiscipline, corruption, bribery, arrogance and ill-treatment of the masses.

In the process of carrying out inspection, we must closely link the inspection of implementation of Party line and policies and of implementation of state plans and rules and regulations with the struggle against the many-sided war of sabotage waged against the revolutionary undertaking of our people by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism.

To do well the above outlined tasks means to contribute realistically to strengthening our economy, defense and security, thus contributing to the task of building socialism and protecting our socialist fatherland.

In the days ahead, we must strengthen and perfect the Government Inspection Commissions at various levels, the various Sector Inspection Committees, especially those at the district level so that they have enough inspection cadres as needed and most particularly of the quality needed as has been pointed out clearly in the Resolution of the Council of Ministers: "The inspection cadres must be of fine quality politically, they must raise aloft the spirit of 'public service undisturbed by private interests,' and they must be aware of their responsibilities, objective, honest, persistent. They must grasp firmly the Party line and policies as well as the state laws, they must have a good understanding of the state management system, of economic management, and of their own professional specialty as it relates to inspection. They must be capable of doing inspection work, know how to mobilize the masses, and be effective in helping those undergoing inspection to promote their good points and correct their shortcomings. Inspection cadres who take advantage of the rights and responsibilities granted to them and who make erroneous decisions based on private interests of their own should be dealt with strictly and fairly."

The people's inspection teams are the masses' inspection organizations at the base level, they form the majority of organizations found in the inspection organization network, they are entrusted with the important role of implementing the masses' collective ownership rights in carrying out regular supervision and inspection work on the spot, at the base level, so as to contribute to promoting the effectiveness of inspection activities. The various Party committees and government echelons should pay attention to strengthening and perfecting the people's inspection teams.

The particularly important question which plays a decisive role in determining our success in implementing the directive of the Secretariat and the resolution of the Council of Ministers is the strengthening of leadership by the Party of the inspection work.

The inspection organizations are asserted to be the effective instruments of the various Party committee and government echelons. The various Party committee echelons not only directly control the work of the government, they also make use of the state inspection organizations to supervise and inspect various work aspects of the state organs.

The state inspection organizations can only promote their function as effective

instruments of the Party when they are directly led by the various Party committee echelons. Only through the strengthening of leadership by the various Party committee echelons can the government authorities at various levels, the various sectors, the mass organizations, the cadres, Party members, and inspection cadres fully master the concept and objectives of inspection, the role and tasks of inspection organizations. From such a basis we will pay attention to leading the building of inspection organizations and activities; we will mobilize and concentrate all positive factors and promote the collective ownership rights of the laboring masses in supervision and inspection and in the struggle against all negative phenomena both within the state organs and in society, especially such phenomena like corruption, bribery, ill-treatment of the masses, creating complications for the people, thus contributing to boosting the successful implementation of the Party and state socioeconomic plans and tasks.

The inspection cadres must strive to struggle, play up their awareness of responsibility, they must endeavor to promote the good points and progressive phenomena, resolutely overcome shortcomings and difficulties, and correctly implement the responsibilities assigned to them.

The inspection organizations and the main leadership cadres must strictly implement the reporting regime, actively propose and make recommendations while at the same time seek guidance in solving those questions that rightly belong within the jurisdiction of the various Party echelons or of the people's committees in exact accordance with the Party line and policies, with the state laws, and in close relation with the actual situation of the localities involved.

Under the correct leadership of the Party Central Committee, of the Council of Ministers, of the various Party and local government echelons, together with the endeavors of the inspection cadres ranks in close coordination and with the collaboration of various sectors and mass organizations, and the active participation of the masses in the inspection work, the inspection field will surely undergo new transformations and progress, it will become stronger and firmer, worthy of its role as the effective instrument of the Party and of the government in the control and inspection area, thus contributing towards the successful implementation of the Resolution of the Fifth National Congress of the Party, of the resolutions of the Party Central Committee Plenums and of the resolution of the Council of Ministers in regard to the tasks of the 1984 socioeconomic plan and to the struggle levels projected for 1985.

1751

CSO: 4209/361

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

STATE TRADE, MARKETING COOPERATIVES, EXPANDED, STRENGTHENED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jun 84 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Good Management of Weapons, Equipment of Militia, Self-Defense Forces "]

[Text] As the weapons and technical equipment of the militia and self-defense forces consist of many different models and kinds, some of them being rudimentary, others relatively modern and still others quite familiar after long use or brand-new, their management is quite complex. In recent years, the militia and self-defense forces stationed in border areas, on islands and along the coast, particularly the detachments being assigned permanent combat duties, were given improved equipment, including a number of relatively modern weapons and equipment, to help them to raise their fighting power and to ensure fulfillment of their assigned combat tasks.

Some localities and basic units have lately made progress in the management of the weapons and equipment of the militia and self-defense forces. There has been a considerable decrease in the number of cases of rusting, breakdown, losses or degraded conditions. A number of localities has been encouraging the people and mass organizations to provide materials and labor and to take part in building warehouses and sheds for better storage of weapons being either put aside or currently used on the front.

However, for the time being the management and maintenance of weapons and technical equipment of the militia and self-defense forces generally show many shortcomings and weaknesses and remain a weak link. There are many reasons for this situation, but the main one is that the sense of responsibility on the part of local military organs at all levels is far from great and the ability to organize management remains poor, first of all among the leading cadres of military organs in districts, wards, cities, subwards and villages. Quite a few militiamen and members of self-defense forces who are assigned to keep weapons have not yet been fully trained in using and storing them. The managerial machinery takes quite a while to be reorganized and lacks

specialized capabilities. Beside the warehouses and sheds that have been built in accordance with specifications there are those that have not been built correctly, which explains why there have been fires and explosions.

In order to overcome the above situations and to satisfy the needs of the present combat readiness and combat task, local military organs at all levels must have plans and measures to maintain uniform leadership, to really consider this job one of the important parts in the great movement and to materialize it into emulation criteria for units and individuals. More attention must be paid to education, propaganda and motivation aimed at cadres, combatants in militia and self-defense forces and all other citizens to promote a greater sense of responsibility and appreciation of weapons and equipment, which are a special property that the state and army assign to militia and self-defense forces to fulfill the task of training, maintaining political security and fighting. Every citizen must voluntarily help the military organs to properly manage the weapons and equipment of militia and self-defense forces; discover and report in time any cases of illegal buying and selling, use and possession of weapons; and return to the closest responsible cadres and organs any weapons he may have found. All units and individuals being given weapons to keep must clearly see their responsibility and honor involved in not letting weapons and equipment be rusty, broken, lost and stolen by bad people, as well as abstaining from using them to hunt or for any other unauthorized purposes. Militia and self-defense cadres and combatants who keep weapons must have certificates issued by military organs at the district or equivalent level and, in the case their weapons are broken, promptly report such breakdowns, instead of trying to repair them by themselves without knowing any technical specifications. Following every phase of learning, work and combat, weapons must be cleaned and stored properly. Those who are stationed in coastal areas, on islands and aboard ships operating at sea must clean weapons everyday. In the case of being absent for a day or more, weapons must be given to substitutes or the closest commanders and should not be voluntarily given or loaned to others. Commanders at all levels must have clear-cut division of work in order to ensure on a regular and steady basis good management of the weapons of their unit, in terms of both quantities and quality. Military cadres of villages, subwards and self-defense units must know well all types of weapons and technical equipment and ammunitions under the management of their units and localities. Cadres at company level on down must know the quality of every piece of artillery and the quantities of shells of each kind in their unit. Assigning weapons and equipment to whom and what units must be the topic for careful consideration and judgment in order to ensure the political aspects and there must be proper entries in official registers. When there are changes of commanding officers, there must be reports on the transfer of power, with commanders at a higher level certifying such reports. Following a recruiting phase it is necessary to organize in time retrieving and checking of weapons to avoid losses and misplacement.

For weapons and technical equipment, including the locally-made ones, being stored in warehouses, they must be cleaned and cared for periodically, with people being assigned to take care of them and measures taken to prevent fires and explosions and to fight enemy sabotage. Seeking and retrieving the lost weapons and equipment that are now in the possession of the people and the weapons now in the hands of those who are engaged in illegal activities must be continued and properly carried out. Localities and basic-level installations, depending on their capabilities and situations, can organize repair stations or mobile repair teams to repair the more common breakdowns of weapons.

As the management of weapons and equipment of the militia and self-defense forces must be turned into a routine task, every unit and locality must seriously carry out the regulations and procedures having to do with issuing, registering and keeping statistical data of weapons and equipment and the actual procedures for cleaning, storing, testing and checking them in order to know at all times the quantities and quality of every model and type of them; at the same time, individuals and units that have done a good job or not so good a job must be discovered and singled out for praise, commendation or appropriate handling. The management of weapons and equipment, like any other work, can be properly carried out only when cadres of all echelons uphold their sense of responsibility and the masses enthusiastically take part in it in large numbers and with a high degree of collective-ownership spirit.

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CSO: 4209/359

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CRIMINAL AFFAIRS POLICE GETS PRAISES FOR GOOD WORK

Hanoi: QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by Thanh Lang: "Public Security Front -- Attacking Criminals, Protecting People"]

[Text] Operating on a nationwide basis, the TA Bureau (Criminal Affairs Police Department) always upholds a sense of responsibility in regular work and combat and continually attacks criminals of all kinds to protect the lives and properties of the people. Since 1983 hundreds of cadres and combatants have been going to localities, clinging to key locations where there are complicated events having to do with political security and social order and security and working closely with local public security forces to track down and detect gangs of bandits and dangerous nests of thieves and burglars. The bandits in a number of newly liberated cities were professional hoodlums. They used false identification papers and weapons to threaten the people and to steal their properties. Members of the unit, from the bureau chief to its combatants, continually controlled their activities by clinging to the assigned locations and working jointly with the local public security combatants, actively thwarted many plots to commit criminal acts by arresting them and protected the people's lives and properties. In the fight, many combatants upheld their responsibilities and had to bear much hardship as they were pursuing the criminals' gang, outwitting the enemy and arresting them one by one, including a number of dangerous bandits, and retrieving automobiles, tens of motorcycles, means of production and many properties for the people.

From Muong Khuong District and Hoang Lien Son Province to Lam Dong and the Central Highland provinces, the combatants were present everywhere, clung to mountains and forests, protected the people and fought against the people who had committed criminal acts.

Having received information about activities of the bandits in the Yen Hung coastal zone of Quang Ninh Province and Thuy Nguyen (Haiphong), combatants Phan Thanh Nghiep, Nguyen Ich Can, Nguyen Van Huong, Nguyen Ngoc Tuan,

Tran Trong Luong and Tran Trung Duong promptly joined with the local public security forces in attacking the criminals to protect the people. Although when they left they were very busy at home and had difficulties, all combatants were able to assert their responsibility toward the people. The criminals operated in a secret but brazen manner, used weapons to threaten and to seize properties and made many fishermen's families afraid of going to sea to fish. The combatants decided that within a short time they should be able to punish the bandits. Mounting an ambush in Thuy Nguyen (Haiphong) they captured one of them and quickly won the assistance of the people who then revealed the rest of them. Knowing they had a base in Quang Ninh, the combatants quickly followed their tracks. Being surrounded, the remaining bandits fought back with their weapons, but the combatants along with the local forces, appropriately, inflicted punishment on them. Upon hearing the news, the coastal population of Haiphong and Quang Ninh was praising the fighting spirit and courage of the public security combatants.

Many cadres and combatants, along with the troops, were successfully investigating some serious fires. Since 1983, in actual combat, regular work and learning and carrying out the six teachings of beloved Uncle Ho, the cadres and combatants of the TA Bureau (Criminal Affairs Police Department) have quickly matured in all aspects and with many brilliant typical examples of the sense of responsibility they have shown in their regular work, in combat, in protecting the people and in terms of revolutionary qualities. Dozens of them have been recognized by the superior echelons as determined-to-win combatants, outstanding emulators and outstanding combatants.

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CSO: 4209/359

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

GREETINGS TO COLOMBIA—Hanoi, 19 Jul (VNA)—President of the State Council Truong Chinh today extended his warm greetings to President Belisario Betancur Betancourt on Colombia's 174th independence day. "May the friendship between the Vietnamese and Colombian people's constantly [word indistinct] and develop," the message says. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent a message of greetings to his Colombian counterpart, Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo. [Text] [OW191918 Hanoi VNA in English 1740 GMT 19 Jul 84]

GREETINGS TO EGYPT—Hanoi, 22 Jul (VNA)—Vietnamese leaders today sent their warm greetings to leaders of the Arab Republic of Egypt (ARE) on its 32d National Day (July 23). The joint message addressed by Truong Chinh, president of the State Council, and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Kamal Hassam 'Ali, says: "May the friendship between our two countries further consolidate and develop. May the Arab people be prosperous and happy." On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach also sent his greetings to Foreign Minister of the ARE Esmat Abdel Megaid. [name as received] [Text] [OW221622 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 22 Jul 84]

CONGOLESE PARTY CONGRESS GREETED—Hanoi, 26 Jul (VNA)—The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent its warmest greetings to the Third Congress of the Congolese Party of Labour. The message says: "Over the past five years the Congolese people promoting their tradition of staunch struggle, have won great achievements in implementing the resolutions of the extraordinary congress of the C.P.L. and obtained initial successes in carrying out the first five-year plan of economic development (1982-1986), thus raising the prestige of the People's Republic of Congo in Africa and other parts of the world. "The Communist Party and the people of Vietnam are very joyful at the achievements of the C.P.L. and the Congolese people. We are confident that the fraternal Congolese people, under the leadership of the C.P.L. headed by President Denis Sansou Nguesso, will win many more and still greater achievements in their revolutionary cause, thus actively contributing to the common struggle of the people in Africa and other parts of the world against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. "On this occasion, we thank the party, the government and people of Congo for their valuable sympathy and support to the Vietnamese people's national construction and defence. May the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam and Congo be further consolidated and developed. Success to the third congress of the C.P.L." [Text] [OW260859 Hanoi VNA in English 0834 GMT 26 Jul 84]

HANOI EXPORT ACTIVITIES--By the end of June, the Hanoi Export-Import Corporation had exported commodities worth over 103.3 million dong, an increase of 31.5 percent over the corresponding period last year. The corporation also exported the city's industrial goods to the capitalist market, and its foreign currency earning has tripled that achieved in the first 6 months of last year. It has sought to further expand the market for its products, organized further production of commodities in great demand, and increased production of handicraft and fine art commodities, and other varieties of goods from 31-170 percent over the past year. The corporation has drawn timely experience from its work, further expanded its activities, and is planning to double its export value in the last half of the year. [Summary] [OW241111 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Jul 84]

CSO: 4209/381

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SOCIALIST SERVICE OUTLETS IN HO CHI MINH CITY DECRIED

Hanoi DOC LAP in Vietnamese 13 Jun 84 p 7

[Article by Xuan Thu: "On Service Outlets"]

[Text] In daily life man knows how "odds and ends" should be handled. The vehicle in which you're traveling unfortunately breaks down en route and you need to find a place for repairs, or your hair needs cutting. Then there are clothes to be made -- not mentioning according to "style" -- then sandals, shoes, etc. This refers only to daily essentials and does not take into account other things such as repairing watches, radios, televisions, refrigerators, etc., typing documents, photocopying, etc. We generally refer to these as "services."

Looking at this presently, especially in large cities such as Ho Chi Minh City, we see something sad and strange. In the service network the percentage of the state-run and collective sector is extremely low and extremely few in number -- not mentioning quality -- compared with the private sector. One of the largest production and consumer centers in the country with 3.5 million people, yet socialist services are virtually "engulfed" in the sea of city services. For 7 or 8 years now we have left this battlefield alone for capitalism to do as it pleases. One could say that the service sector is the private sector freely raking in money and increasing prices innocently and uncontrollably. Cadres, workers and laboring people are "cut up" mercilessly each day. Wages for making a pair of trousers was 150-170 dong and now have risen to 250-300 dong. A haircut during the year was 10-15 dong and is now 20-25 dong. To repair a bicycle inner tube, payment of 4 or 5 dong is customary. This does not mention TV or refrigerator repair which is very expensive (one could say they get whatever they want!!).

Why So?

We cannot avoid being alarmed when reading the figures: in the city of 3.5 million people, the socialist service network (including cooperatives) as of the end of the first quarter of 1984 was only 400 installations while private individuals (counting the number that has registered for business) is almost 10,000 more or less (including 2,709 repair service installations and 5,900 life service installations). The portion occupying the socialist services market does not reach 5 percent compared with private services. If we know that, on the average, each cadre and laborer in this city must pay in service expenses up to 20 percent of his income (one-fifth of his salary), it is obvious that expenditures

for services cost a great deal. If the state opened up very many service installations (it now has only opened many -- for food and beverages!), it would decrease the money in the pockets of cadres and the people while the state in turn would collect large amounts of money and profits.

The above discusses numbers. As for the quality of support from the socialist network compared with the private service network, we know of no other better word to use than deficient. The tailor shop of the Precinct 8, Ward 3 Consumer Cooperative, which has only been opened for several months, had to be straightened out because the customers bringing in cloth to sew had to return again and again and there was the fear they might not return anymore. One man came to make a pair of trousers in a shop belonging to the Ward 5 Service Corporation. After finishing and trying them on, they were baggy at the bottom and could not be repaired. The next time he took them to a private shop where it cost him 250 dong for cutting! Many state-run and cooperative barber shops have very few customers with the possible exception of several places such as the barber shop of the Precinct 9, Ward 3 cooperative on Cao Thang Street which has been opened for 2 years now. It is always filled with customers from morning to night. There are seven or eight chairs yet customers still wait in line here not only for haircuts but also for styling, drying and massage by electricity. Modernism and diversification are not inferior at any private shop and prices are cheap. What pleases the customer in services is very important, but virtually no state-run installation is concerned about that at all. The cause of the weakness and deficiency (it must be called inferiority to be correct) of socialist services is probably for the following two reasons:

1- The salaries of the employees are extremely low, so the state-run services do not attract skilled people. Instances of state and cooperative workers leaving work, working elsewhere or on the outside are not rare.

2- There is no mutual competent support between the service sector and other state-run commercial supply sectors. Many supplies are available, but commerce uses them for circulation or for retail sale on the market and not for sale to service installations. For example, lining for trousers is a very ordinary item, but all the state-run and cooperative tailor shops in the city must buy it in the free market.

There is no telling when there will be the rectification, the "undoing" of the foregoing hang-ups in strongly "bursting" state-run and collective services.

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CSO: 4209/357

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ARTICLE EXPLAINS DIFFERENT FORMS OF GOODS PURCHASES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by Pham Uyen: "Written by Readers' Request -- Purchases and Different Forms of Purchases"]

[Text] Editor's note: During the exchange of ideas among a number of Group 12 organ cadres and combatants many people were confused about the policies and forms of purchases in their localities and wanted to have a full understanding of this extremely important policy of the party and state. The following article by Pham Uyen helps us to understand better the purchasing of goods and different forms of purchases.

At present, the purchasing of goods for control of their sources is carried out in different forms: one, purchases based on obligation; two, purchases in accordance with two-way economic contracts; three, collection of taxes; and four, purchases at agreed prices. In the past, purchases based on obligation and collection of taxes had been the greatest sources of purchasing; recently, the other forms, purchases in accordance with two-way economic contracts and purchases at agreed prices, have become major ones and have been gathering a rather large volume of goods for the state.

In our country's present situation, since there still exist many components in the economy, selecting the appropriate forms of purchases must be based on the characteristics of these economic components. In the state-operated economic component, which is the production base owned by all the people, in addition to products being delivered as required by the plan, for the time being there is a rather large part consisting of products being made of self-provided materials. This part of products does not go much into the hands of the state. The main reason is that the extremely low purchase prices cannot compensate for the costs of production and procedures for purchases and sales are too complicated. The experience of a number of localities indicates that purchasing this type of products requires fixing prices in a rational

manner, with purchase prices normally being a little bit lower than prices in the free market, while still ensuring for production installations full recovery of production costs and a definite profit margin to vary in accordance with the role of their goods on the market. In addition, a definite quantity of products should be made available to production installations for internal consumption and exchange for raw materials in order to continue production.

For the collective and individual economic components, in order to control the sources of goods the best way is to strengthen the form of purchases in accordance with two-way economic contracts. In many localities the commercial sector has recently signed contracts with almost all production installations. Thanks to the signing of these contracts, purchases of some goods have increased 5-6 times. However, in the signing of contracts there are some signs that indicate things are not very good. On the part of the state, the supply of conditions for production in some localities was insufficient, but more importantly it was not done in time. In agriculture, fertilizers came rather late, after the care given to the crop had taken place; there was no insecticide available at the time the harmful insects were thriving. By the time purchases were to be made, the fact that grades and prices were imposed in purchases caused lots of inconveniences for the people. In some localities, the fixed prices were not a guarantee. For production installations, particularly the small industrial and handicraft production installations, there were many cases in which the state-supplied materials and raw materials were deliberately taken or swapped and used to make products to be sold in the free market for profits, or to be deliberately held back for internal consumption. Last year some municipalities found out that more than one-half of their handicraft production teams had brought goods to the unorganized market.

According to incomplete statistics, some municipalities had held back up to 37.2 percent of the goods they had produced for their own consumption.

Two-way economic contracts are a progressive form of purchase that originates from the viewpoint of purchasing on the basis of production development. It reflects the assistance of the state to farmers and production installations and at the same time ensures active control of sources of goods in accordance with the state plan. However, in order to allow two-way economic contracts to favorably affect purchasing goods and controlling their sources, these contracts must clearly specify the criteria, specifications, scope and time involved in ensuring their implementation and the material responsibilities of each side.

Purchasing goods at agreed prices is also a form of purchase that can gather a large volume of goods. It can be carried out with cash or through exchanging of goods. Presently purchases of this type lack flexibility as the goods that are delivered, in the case of some localities, are not the ones that the

people really want. Prices are not changed in a flexible manner and are instead rigidly kept among different localities, while no attention is paid to controlling sources of goods in different ways. Since cash for purchases and other means for satisfying the purchasing need during the crop season are not made readily available sufficiently, purchases on credit usually take place, but there is no guarantee that payment is made on time. There are inconveniences in organizing purchases: purchasing stations are located too far from sources of goods and the fact that there is a shortage of means of transportation does not encourage farmers to sell goods to the state. In the present situation of organizing purchases, there also is a duplication of work among commercial organizations, between domestic trade and foreign trade and among commercial corporations in different localities; in the case of some goods, the fact that three or four commercial corporations organize purchases of the same items leads to a state of competition that drives market prices up. In addition to that a rather large force of private business people tries to compete with the state for goods; this in turn sharply decreases the volume of concentrated goods and creates a chaotic state in the market. Consequently, in order to concentrate goods in the hands of the state, in addition to flexibly organizing purchases, we must reorganize division of work in connection with purchases by central commercial corporations between the latter and the provinces and at the same time prohibit private business people, particularly in concentrated production zones, from competing with the state in purchasing goods, as well as maintain good market management and improvement of the production relationships in the commercial field.

Beside the form and policy about purchases, the cadres in charge of the latter play a very important role. Recently, in a number of localities, these cadres created considerable difficulties for the purchasing job. Some cadres accepted bribes and allowed goods of poor and wrong quality to be delivered; others took advantage of imposing grades and prices to seek profits for individuals and to cause inconveniences for the people. Under socialism purchases must be based on production development; therefore, the cadres in charge of purchases must be the persons who work closely with production installations, contribute to leadership over production and at the same time look for sources of goods and properly organize purchases of goods from these sources. As a result, each and every one of them must heighten the sense of responsibility and his capabilities of any kinds so as to make active contributions to purchasing goods. The commercial sector must also reorganize itself so as to keep its cadres really clean, at the same time adopt a policy of appropriate treatment as the experience of many localities indicates, carry out the contracting system in connection with purchasing goods and award bonuses or impose punishment in accordance with the volume and quality achieved by the teams or individuals in charge of purchasing goods.

The goods that are concentrated in the hands of the state show the strength of a society. Making full deliveries and actively selling goods to the state is a stick that measures the degree of understanding of socialism and collective ownership spirit of each production installation and each laborer. Therefore, each and every one of our production installations and laborers must heighten the sense of responsibility and properly fulfill the obligation to deliver and sell products to the state.

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CSO: 4209/359

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PROPER MANAGEMENT OF WEAPONS, EQUIPMENT URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Jun 84 pp 1,4

[Article: "Binh Tri Thien Strengthens and Expands State Operated Trade and Buying and Selling Cooperatives"]

[Text] The executive committee of the Binh Tri Thien province party organization has just come out with a resolution regarding the "strengthening and expansion of state operated trade and marketing cooperatives." In the past few years, especially during 1983 and in the first months of 1984, the activities of the socialist trade sector in the province have seen some progress and initially reaped some good results in the procurement of merchandise (especially food) and in their distribution, thus contributing to guaranteeing the living conditions of the workers, cadres, armed forces and the laboring masses. Nonetheless, there still remain many shortcomings and weak points on this score. The state does not come into control of much merchandise and the socialist trade grounds are still being encroached upon. In the two coming years, on the basis of expanded production, which creates many more products and commodities, the province will strive to strengthen and expand the state operated trade and marketing cooperatives to reach into the wards, villages, production units and other basic units (such as various organs, schools, hospitals, etc.); improve upon the methods of buying and selling, actively build the material and technological bases, increase the level of political and ideological education, and train cadres for the trade sector. The distribution and circulation branches, especially trade, must be linked to production and actively, realistically serve production; they must make in such a way that the production of commodities be expanded and create the conditions for goods procurement at the sources. The socialist trade must supply ahead of time and also in time the material supplies and commodities for the production units as well as to the individual producers.

They must strengthen and expand the network of marketing cooperatives, perfect the functioning of stores and stalls in the villages and hamlets, and organize mobile selling and buying teams. Together with the function of representing the state stores when it comes to selling, the marketing cooperatives actively seek out sources of commodities, and rationally organize such services as food, tailoring, haircutting, bicycle repair, household utensils, and taking charge of weddings and funerals, etc. The party committees and the village people's committees appoint capable comrades to participate in the management

of marketing cooperatives and select good Party members and people from the masses to be the salespersons. The state-operated trade companies of the province get specialized, go into wholesale trading, organize the exploitation of local sources of commodities, receive the merchandise from the central government, and exploit the commodities produced by sister provinces so as to distribute them to the districts and basic units. The Provincial People's Committee and the Trade Office should quickly implement the distribution of responsibilities found in the trade companies down to the level of the districts and municipalities. In the mountainous areas, in the localities where we do not yet have the conditions necessary for establishing marketing cooperatives the state-operated trade branch should organize retail stores and mobile marketing teams that would go into the remote villages and hamlets. The companies, stores and marketing cooperatives should coordinate with the mass organizations to set up a retail network all the way to the remote hamlets and neighborhoods, to the remotest population points.

In the immediate future, we should proceed with the implementation of a wave of political indoctrination within the ranks of the trade workers, teaching them about the general situation and their tasks, about the standard expected of fighters on the distribution and circulation front. The province should open a cadre training school for the state-operated trade sector and for the marketing cooperatives, bring new blood into the trade cadres and workers ranks, bring in capable cadres of fine quality into the trade sector, and severely deal with those found with shortcomings.

The strengthening and expansion of state-operated trade and of the marketing cooperatives should go parallel with the bolstering of ideological reform and with increased management of the market. One should right away do the following: to go after and deal severely with the speculators, hoarders, and smugglers who cause the disruptions in the market; to erase at once private trade and forbid the private handling of commodities under state management. Private merchants who would like to trade must register their business and open accounts in the bank. Step by step one should rearrange the little traders, the little service providers, rearrange the order of things in the markets, organize a number of selling agents for the state-operated trade sector, and gradually transfer those whose registrations of business have been denied into production. And one should stop at once the illegal business of a number of organizations which have no trade functions.

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CSO: 4209/361

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

MEAT BLACK MARKET CONTINUES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jun 84 p 2

["From Readers' Letters" Item by Minh Thuong (Hanoi): "Management Still Not in Place in the Case of Buffalo and Beef"]

[Text] In the open markets of Hoan Kiem Precinct (Hanoi) there are hundreds of people trading in pork, beef and buffalo meat of all kinds. Among this number only about 20 to 30 percent are issued registration receipts for doing business in pork. As for the beef and buffalo meat their business has not been issued registration receipts, and there are no organs in charge of collecting the taxes levied on such businesses or of controlling the meat quality. For that reason the number of people dealing in beef and buffalo meat has increased day after day. The sources for such meat essentially come from other localities, including a number of mountain provinces, and the meat is delivered to the stall owners in Hanoi. In order to avoid the control of organs responsible for their supervision, the tradespeople have to transport the meat in clandestine fashion, and the meat frequently reaches the consumers after it has turned a dark color and exudes an ill-smelling scent. The most dangerous thing is that some of the animals have been killed because they have been ill for long periods of time.

This is unfortunately the main source of meat supplied every day to the beef soup shops and private restaurants. The organs in charge of market management should pay attention to this situation.

Minh Thuong
(Hanoi)

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CSO: 4209/361

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

NGHE TINH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT--Hanoi, 25 Jul (VNA)--Nghe Tinh Province on the northern central Vietnam coast is making firm steps forward in economic development especially in its mountain districts which abound in natural resources especially forestry products. The province has six mountain districts which cover 45 percent of its total land area and a population of 226,000, 75 percent of whom belong to ethnic minorities such as the Hmong, Kho Mu and Thai. The province has more than 500 km of common border with Laos. In recent years, Nghe Tinh has focused efforts in socioeconomic development to raise the material and cultural life of the ethnic minorities. Increasing input in money and technical means by the state has helped boost food output of the six mountain districts by 6.7 per cent in 1983 compared with the previous year. The province has planted tens of thousands of hectares of forests and reclaimed 5,000 hectares for cultivation. It has marked off areas for crop specialization to produce an amount of 1,000 tons of materials for export yearly. Nghe Tinh is taking practical steps to restructure its economy along the line of combining agriculture with forestry to step by step build up technical-economic groups first of all in the mountainous districts. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 25 Jul 84 OW]

CSO: 4200/927

AGRICULTURE

NORTHERN PROVINCES PREPARE FOR 10TH MONTH CROP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Jun 84 p 1

[Article: "The Provinces of the North Actively Balance the Seed, Seedling, Draft Power and Fertilizer Situation in Preparation for the 10th Month Crop"]

[Text] The North has seen an even rainfall everywhere, over a large area, and the rice plants have received enough water, they have eared and are showing a fine appearance. According to the General Statistics Department, by now some 50 percent of the rice acreage has eared and in a number of localities people have been able to harvest 3 percent of the sown area.

From now until harvest time, the localities and basic units should regularly inspect the fields, prevent and fight against drought and pests in time, and protect the late ripening waves so that they all reach the same level of productivity.

The localities are also making urgent preparations for the 10th month crop as far as the material and technological conditions are concerned. Each province, district and cooperative should calculate and rebalance its requirements for seed during the 10th month crop. On that basis they should seek to regulate through three sources: at the central level, at the local level and exchanges within the local population, thus insuring that there is enough seed for the seedling fields, making sure to cover them all.

Ha Nam Ninh still needs about 4,000 tons of 10th month crop seed. The central plant seed company has supplied the province with 100 tons of short-term rice seed and 200 tons of "moc tuyen" seed. The province rebalances itself and will transfer the majority of its CR203 late spring rice acreage to being sown with main wave 10th month crop seed, leaving the two "moc tuyen" and "short bao thai" varieties of seed for the lower flooded fields.

Thai Binh is rebalancing the amount of seed in hand so as to determine the appropriate structure of 10th month crop seed. The earliest ripening varieties account for 7 percent; the early ripening varieties (especially CR203) which were transferred from the spring crop account for 30 percent, representing a 15 percent increase as compared to the initial projections, and the remaining is made up of sticky rice and other varieties. The province received about 600 tons of the earliest ripening 10th month crop seed, of which 500 tons are brought north from the provinces in the South and 100 tons are supplied by

the central government. Thai Binh was also provided with 100 tons more of "moc tuyen" seed to sow in the low flooded fields.

Hai Hung utilizes the entire amount of Can Tho 2 rice seed found in the locality to transplant for the earliest ripening wave, which represents 15 to 20 percent of the 10th month crop structure so as to leave land for planting export winter crops. The early ripening 10th month rice waves which were planted with CR203 variety transferred from the spring crop account for 20 to 25 percent while another 35 percent was planted with "moc tuyen" seed. Not having enough "moc tuyen" seed, the province allowed the basic units to utilize the two varieties of CR203 and Can Tho 2 to transplant in the fields devoted to the production of jute.

Ha Bac reserves on a priority basis the two varieties of "moc tuyen" and "short bao thai" for the low flooded areas and for late transplanting rice fields.

This year, the winter-spring rice will be harvested some 20 days later than usual as compared to other years; this is why the soil preparation for the 10th month crop must be done in extremely urgent fashion. The cooperatives are making calculations to rebalance their draft power and combine their forces to prepare the land, striving to the highest level so as not to let the seedlings have to wait for their fields.

To help the various localities and basic units in the whole country to have enough material supplies for intensive cultivation of the summer-autumn and 10th month crops, the General Agricultural Supplies Corporation has distributed 293,455 tons of standard nitrogenous fertilizer, reaching nearly 50 percent of the planned level. Besides, the localities have also received 32,962 tons of phosphorous fertilizer, 7,362 tons of potassium, 25,306 sprayers and 2,191 tons of insecticides so as to respond in time the growth requirements of the rice plants, especially in the highly productive rice areas.

1751

CSO: 4209/361

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

LAM DONG COOPERATIVES--During the past 6 months, Lam Dong Province has set up another 35 production collectives. To date, 85 cooperatives and 566 production collectives in Lam Dong Province have absorbed almost 90 percent of the peasant families, 31 percent of the cultivated land, and 1,200 farm machines. [Summary] [BK190713 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Jul 84 BK]

THAI BINH RICE HARVEST--Overcoming difficulties resulting from adverse weather conditions, Thai Binh peasants have completed the harvesting of the 5th month-spring rice, with an average output of 39.71 quintals of paddy per hectare, an increase of 1.2 quintals over the previous crop. Thirty-five agricultural cooperatives achieved yields of 50-60 quintals of paddy or over per hectare, including five cooperatives in Kien Xuong and Dong Hung Districts with yields of over 60 quintals. The two coastal districts of Thai Thuy and Tien Hai, though ravaged by typhoon No 6, achieved yields of 33-37.69 quintals, an increase of 6-7.69 quintals over last year's crop. Cooperatives are actively preparing for the 10th-month rice crop. So far, 5 percent of paddies has been fully prepared in the whole province, and transplanting of early rice has been completed in over 2,000 hectares. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Jul 84 OW]

10TH-MONTH RICE CULTIVATION--To date, the entire country has transplanted more than 880,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, 4.9 percent more than in the same period last year. By 15 July, the northern provinces had transplanted more than 284,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, an increase of 10.6 percent over the same period last year. Also by 15 July, the entire country had planted more than 250,000 hectares of subsidiary crops, more than 75,000 hectares of vegetables and beans, and nearly 122,500 hectares of industrial crops, an increase of 16.9, 32.4, and 51.9 percent respectively over the same period last year. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Jul 84 OW]

DONG NAI AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION--Land reallocation has basically been completed in 31 of 119 targeted villages and city wards in Dong Nai Province. During the first 6 months of this year, Dong Nai set up another 204 production collectives and 8 cooperatives, bringing to 845 the total number of production collectives and 18 the total number of cooperatives. [Summary] [BK161524 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 14 Jul 84 BK]

HAI HUNG RICE HARVEST--Hai Hung Province has finished harvesting 113,934 hectares of 5th month-spring rice with a yield of 3.35 metric tons per hectare. Hai Hung is now providing guidance for the cultivation of 10th-month rice on 120,000 hectares. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Jul 84 BK]

HO CHI MINH CITY COLLECTIVES--To date, Ho Chi Minh City has set up 737 agricultural production collective and cooperatives, employing 48.1 percent of the number of peasants' families and collectivizing 41 percent of the cultivated area in the city suburbs. Many collectives and cooperatives have broken away from the monoculture of rice, practiced intensive cultivation and multicropping, developed various handicrafts trades, and organized comprehensive business activities. Along with promoting the movement for agricultural cooperativization, the city's suburban districts have begun to set up marketing cooperatives. To date, marketing cooperatives have been organized in 87 suburban villages; and they have developed their effect in serving production and life. [Excerpt] [BK261522 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 Jul 84 BK]

BEN TRE COLLECTIVIZATION--In the first 6 months of this year, Ben Tre Province set up 249 new production collectives, bringing the total number of agricultural production collectives in the province to 1,555. These production collectives have employed 48 percent of the number of peasants' families and controlled 54 percent of the arable land. After being consolidated, some 50 percent of the production collectives successfully stepped up production and promoted the movement for intensive rice cultivation. Many of these collectives have already recorded a rice yield ranging from 4-5 metric tons per hectare. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Jul 84 BK]

AN GIANG GRAIN PURCHASE--To date, An Giang Province has purchased 83,000 metric tons of paddy under two-way contracts, fulfilling 100 percent of the plan and scoring an increase of more than 20,000 metric tons over the 1983 winter-spring crop season. The key winter-spring rice-growing districts of Phu Tan, Phu Chau, and Cho Moi rapidly fulfilled the plan norms by collecting or purchasing a total of 52,267 metric tons of paddy under two-way contracts. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Jul 84 BK]

THANH HOA GRAIN PROCUREMENT--Some 20 days after the campaign for grain procurement had been launched, Thanh Hoa Province delivered to state granaries 65,350 metric tons of grain, fulfilling 100.5 percent of the overall grain procurement quota for the 1983-84 5th-month spring crop season. In collecting paddy as agricultural taxes and under two-way economic contracts, the province applied different rates for the various localities--70 percent for those with a bumper crop, 30-40 percent for those with a poor harvest, and 50-60 percent for those with a normal harvest. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Jul 84 BK]

NEW ECONOMIC ZONE RESETTLERS--Since early this year 641 families totaling 2,894 persons in Hai Hung Province have gone to build new economic zones. Of these families, 413 have left for Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province and 134 for Quang Ninh Province. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 22 Jul 84 BK]

DROUGHT HITS NORTHERN PROVINCES--According to the Ministry of Water Conservancy, a heat wave has been battering the north since early July, causing 255,000 hectares of rice in the 12 major rice-growing provinces to be drought-stricken. Last week the drought-stricken area increased twofold over the preceding week due to scorching sunshine coupled with westerly winds. The water conservancy and electricity generating sectors are cooperating in combatting the drought by making full use of power stations and opening sluice gates to obtain water from the Red River to irrigate ricefields. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Jul 84 BK]

TRANSFORMATION OF DESERT AREAS--Hanoi, 21 Jul (VNA)--The sandy coastal area in the central province of Quang Nam-da Nang which stretches 150 kms along the coastline and covers 68,000 hectares is becoming an exporter of industrial and food crops such as cabbage, garlic, coconut, chiles, and sesame. This has been made possible thanks to a sustained campaign of irrigation which picked up momentum especially in the past three years that has brought fresh water to 4,000 hectares of crop fields. The province has also invested heavily in afforestation which aside from protecting sand encroachment has prevented erosion and retained water, enabling several formerly almost desert areas to grow two rice crops a year. A number of villages have set up cooperatives specializing in industrial and food crops for export. Twenty thousand fishermen and thousands of boats have been grouped into production collectives to process marine products for export. [Excerpt] [OW210903 Hanoi VNA in English 0732 GMT 20 Jul 84 OW]

CSO: 4200/927

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

PYRITE PRODUCTION IN 5 MONTHS EQUAL TO 1983 OUTPUT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jun 84 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Giap Lai (Vinh Phu Province) Pyrite Mine -- Extraction of Ore in 5 Months Equals to Total 1983 Production"]

[Text] Contributing to the goal of producing 400,000 tons of fertilizers of the chemicals sector, the Giap Lai pyrite mine (of the Chemicals General Department) has made many efforts to organize extraction and supply of ore to the Lam Thao superphosphate fertilizer manufacturing plant.

In the last 5 months, the mine extracted 10,300 tons of commercial-quality ore, with sulfur content 33, which exceeded the total 1983 production goal by 300 tons. At the same time, it organized transportation of 11,500 tons, or nearly as much as the total 1983 goal, to the Lam Thao plant.

This year, as it went more deeply into management, by paying special attention to management of machinery and equipment, organization of timely repairs and increasing of work and operational time of machinery and locomotives, the mine has so far extracted and transported a volume of ore nearly equal to that in the 1983 plan.

At present, it is overcoming the weather-related difficulties and concentrating its efforts on removing rocks and earth to create favorable conditions for the ore-extracting link to fulfill the all-year plan. The Chemicals General Department is also investing in construction, improvement and reorganization of the mine's sorting shop so as to raise the sulfur content of its commercial-quality pyrite in compliance with the need for producing phosphate fertilizer of the Lam Thao plant.

5598

CSO: 4209/359

LABOR

GOOD, BAD ASPECTS OF COOPERATION TEAMS OUTLINED

Hanoi DOC LAP in Vietnamese 13 Jun 84 p 5

[Article by Nhat Linh: "Cooperation Teams -- Good and Bad Aspects"]

[Text] Hanoi currently has approximately 1,100 small industry and handicraft production teams with 13,200 laborers. This number constantly changes because new teams are formed and others, unsuccessfully going through the process of earning a living, fold. According to 1983 data, the percentage of cooperation teams in the Hanoi small industry and handicrafts sector is 32.5 percent in terms of laborers and 26 percent in terms of the value of gross output. A small industry and handicraft cooperation team generally has one person in charge who knows there is an item in short supply, has one source of raw materials, has one contract that can be signed due to familiarity, and has an amount of capital or possibly, is someone who is inclined to desire wealth. This person steps forward to organize people and capital. According to investigations by a number of people, people who possess the techniques to step forward to organize a production team in order to contribute toward making additional goods through their unique techniques are very few in number, only 25 percent of all other cases. Initially, the means of production are provided by the organizer. Later, a few people in the home are added, or they pitch in to make liquid capital and possibly to improve equipment. The manpower and underlying techniques come last of all. The workshop initially is the home of the organizer -- later deciding to be the team chief. It is not until afterwards that the operation can be expanded. The team chief, on behalf of the founder, is concerned with organizing the labor and the business, requesting issuance of registration and signing production contracts. From this origin, cooperation teams, upon embarking on the business and production operation, show many good aspects as well as limited, negative aspects.

Fast and Effective

Quickly changing goods and particularly attune to market needs, with economic effectiveness, are the strong aspects of cooperation teams. From this, cooperation teams have a capability to immediately meet consumer requirements, especially in the current situation. This is a positive, remarkable contribution. Moreover, labor productivity in cooperation teams, according to statistics from a number of sectors, is very high, and the percentage of people indirectly engaged in production is either nonexistent or very low.

In Hanoi, with 1,100 small industry and handicraft production teams, this sector has contributed a sizable portion of goods to society while, at the same time, providing jobs promptly and readily to a number of laborers. The team sector, in particular, with its small, compact size, permits the team chief to use capital most effectively, to turn it over quickly and, at the same time, make full use of equipment capacity and area. The team can produce items by the piece or in small numbers which large installations frequently prefer not to do. With accomplished skills and skilled techniques the team can turn out items that are highly artistic and technical in nature. The team has tremendous capability in fully using surplus and discarded materials in small volume.

Transformation and Evils

Alongside the strengths mentioned above, the cooperation team sector also shows many limited aspects, and even this is one of the places giving rise to negatives in the current economic and social situation.

The standards for judging a team as having a good operation or not having several factors it should be, for example, the means of production must be collectivized and shared according to socialist principles; goods sold to the state are over 60 percent of the products produced; there is a team chief; there are inspections; the team must not be people in the same family household; there must be a stable and suitable production area in terms of business operations. But through inspections in a number of wards such as Hoan Kiem and Ba Dinh, the number of teams fully guaranteeing seven of the standards laid down accounts for a very small percentage.

Manifestations of negative aspects in the small industry and handicraft cooperation team sector are extremely multifaceted, subtle, and diabolical, mixing right and wrong. All team chiefs are very smart, shrewd, clever and fast-talkers. They know how to give and take in business, undergo change like a sorcerer, are extremely wise and capable, and are tough as nails while ready to be soft as water.

A cooperation team making plastic shoes, a team making bicycle mudguards, a team making tires, one learns only on inspection that the team chief is the father and the team members are the son, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, and wife. Machinery, equipment and capital to operate the business, the account ledger shows, has been priced but, in reality, is only under the purview of the father and he controls every operation. Some teams give the impression at a glance that the labor aspect is correct: the team chief and members are not blood relatives, and each one of them was brought together at a single place. In reality, however, the relationship between them is a boss-worker relationship. The team chief has the means of production and arranges the contracts, i.e., he has the jobs and must attract a number of laborers such as troops who have returned home and have not applied for work, students waiting for the results of college examinations, or a number of people without any occupation whatsoever, and so forth. These people misrepresent themselves as team members but, in actuality, are only people hired by the team chief. Economically, they have no capital to invest, are inexperienced, and their share is determined entirely by the team chief. They get only so much of the income and profit. They never know anything about the goods and property of the team and have no right to know

as well. Politically, they never know about the team's operation and the operating methods of the team chief. They must ignore this because they themselves assert that working in the team is only temporary for several months while awaiting official work in state installations.

In Dong Da Ward there is a specialized lathe team and a plastic sandal pressing team with a team chief and team members, splendid equipment and machinery, and contracts for fairly large volumes, but the team members are very unusual. One month the team members were about 10 middle-aged men and, in the following month, 10 youths. The team chief explained that those men were confused with a different team or were following up some "prospects" and had left whereas these team members had just been recruited. On asking a new team member he stated honestly that he was quarreling with his wife at home and had left for Hanoi for fun, to work here for several weeks, and then return. And what about the salary earned? Eating and smoking were pleasant enough; work would have to be determined later. The majority of the team members were in similar circumstances and, due to the temporary nature, they knew nothing about the team's working methods, could say nothing about their right of inspection and control, and could do nothing to learn whether the team was democratically managed or not.

The team chief only cared about one or two workers who had the knack of the work. The other team members only needed to be healthy and were not required to have skills.

Addressing the business of the team has many more problems. This is the area in which the tricks of the team chief undergo very diabolical transformation. At many cooperatives one frequently hears this complaint: processing corporations prefer going with cooperation teams only; in this area contracts are signed very quickly and amounts are large. This has been going on for many years and is right. Conversely, at production teams one still hears there is a very difficult contract and the costs surrounding it are fairly extensive. A further reality that must be recognized. Objectively and obviously, here there are a number of customers who have directly or indirectly created conditions or forced the team sector to display trickery and maneuvers, and to offer bribes in order to compete for contracts. Due to the family nature, power is concentrated in the hands of the team chief and there is no discussion. So, the team chief can do as he pleases and, because of profits, can spend money to sway cadres, bend economic contracts, even financial principles.

Alongside a small number of teams which are operating correctly, large numbers are operating extremely diabolically. Contracts are only a screen, the opening for talks with the authorities whereas, in reality, goods are rushed onto the black market and the free market. Their methods are extremely sophisticated. Using no electricity as a reason, they only work at night to easily evade taxes. As morning approaches, they cover up the machinery with wet sacks to cool it off fast in order to deal with the financial personnel who come to inspect. And also during the night, the goods are packaged up as produced and put on cyclos and motorcycles for immediate dispersal before daybreak. Thus, they declare to the financial organ that the team stopped operations because of a power failure so they won't have to pay taxes and, to the customers, so they won't have to deliver products. Near the end of the contract period, they also will deliver products, but the main materials have already been substituted and main products

have already been put on the sidewalks. The remainder are seconds made from used materials. To slip into state stores, they have so many operations with testing personnel and buyers.

Many teams in Ba Dinh, Hoan Kiem and Dong Da Wards have contracts to produce various types of product components or finished products such as metal pegs, supports, visors, KP hats, stoppers, plastic boxes, all types of screws, etc., i.e., components in small and short sizes. Yet processing organizations supply large-sized raw materials or main products. They immediately sell these raw materials, naturally very valuable, and buy surplus material for production. For example, in producing supports they sell the large pieces of sheet metal and buy pieces of another kind of sheet metal which is largely discarded in factories. Naturally, such a process is correct. Processing corporations only have large pieces of sheet metal to provide for processing while in factories, failure to fully use surplus and discarded materials is only wrong in that these profits do not go to the state but rather into the pocket of the team chief!

Generally, the number of weak and deficient teams not operating correctly in the socialist nature accounts for a large percentage. Some teams, upon reexamination, have only the team chief remaining while some team members have either joined the army or have gone into state installations and others have gone to work in other teams or have irretrievably scattered. The means of production are old, ruined, and scattered out to several places, money is no longer in the bank yet taxes have not been fully paid, and goods still owed the customer have not been delivered in entirety.

Disband or Maintain?

According to 1983's classification, Hanoi has approximately 1,100 production teams. Teams operating correctly in the socialist nature account for 10 percent of the total while incorrect teams account for 60 percent. The remaining 30 percent are both incorrect and correct teams. For the most recent classification in Hoan Kiem Ward, the entire ward had 245 teams 6 of which were operating correctly, 130 operating incorrectly and 109 both incorrect and correct.

In the present situation with unemployment growing daily while consumer goods in society are scarce, the inception of the production team form is correct and in keeping with objective requirements. But the time has also come for state management sectors to have specific management plans and structure in order to help production teams bring the strength of this form of organization into full play while simultaneously putting production teams on the right track and ending the chaotic situation creating negatives in social life.

According to statistics from the Hanoi Federation of Small Industry and Handicrafts, the natural distribution of teams by occupation is as follows:

Sector	Teams	Laborers
Machinery	329	3,150
Chemicals	252	2,275
Dyed Textiles	242	4,275
Grain, Foodstuffs	155	1,330
Glassware	88	1,770
Cultural Goods	41	454
Other Industries	67	878
Rattan, Bamboo Weaving	50	725

Why are four sectors -- machinery, chemicals, dyed textiles and grain/foodstuffs -- packed with so many teams and laborers? These are four sectors with high profits which work with valuable and scarce materials. Conversely, many sectors, especially the traditional and special ones of small industry and handicrafts such as rattan and bamboo weaving, embroidery, pottery and ceramics, paper making, sculpting, inlaying, glassware, etc., either are nonexistent or few in number. From this we see that the reason why there is a rush to the four above is because these sectors have valuable and scarce materials which can be misappropriated.

Recently, at the 1984 Giang Vo Exhibition, the Hanoi small industry and handicrafts sector was awarded four gold medals, three of them going to cooperation teams. The three medals were not at all awarded for traditional handicraft items such as paper making, bronze casting, sculpting, or embroidery but rather for voltmeters, hydrometers, etc. One can see something is slightly amiss. These items are not in a factory or a cooperative with skills and the equipment capability as well as raw materials for production but rather in cooperation teams. This does not please us but does make us think: could it be that the raw materials and techniques of the state are being removed?

To produce and develop, and to reduce negatives in this team sector, how is the problem to be dealt with?

We should resolutely put in order the "ghost" teams and people who are operating illegally and in disguise are making counterfeit goods. The primary aspects are to strengthen inspection and control methods in order to direct teams into a correct business orbit. Strengthen equipment and machinery and organize and point teams into doing industrial processing as the satellite for other cooperatives or factories.

The four sectors -- machinery, plastics, textiles, and grain/foodstuffs -- should not have production teams and should direct production teams now operating in these sectors into traditional occupations such as rattan and bamboo, sculpting, embroidery, etc., which are oriented toward developing unique, individual, attractive items.

The problem of managing teams also is being raised. Should the ward or precinct Federation of Small Industry and Handicrafts manage? Which level is more effective? For more than a year production teams have been assigned to precincts for management, but the precinct level is not capable of guiding production business as well as inspection and control. Whether the ward or precinct, the time has come to get into specifics and stability with respect to planning and production in this sector.

6915

CSO: 4209/357

LABOR

YOUTHS STILL FACE PROBLEMS IN BIG CITY JOB MARKET

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 19-25 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by Xuan Ba and Huy Mau: "Finding Work for the Young: Encouraging Efforts; Concerns to be Resolved"]

[Text] In recent years, large cities have all regarded jobs for the young to be an urgent responsibility of society. Coordination between the sectors concerned and the Youth Union has been increasingly close and effective. Hanoi and Haiphong, through development of small industrial and handicraft trades, processing of export goods, organizing labor and service units in precincts and wards, annually have tens of thousands of youths finding jobs on the spot.

Alongside of these very encouraging efforts, we also see a number of things young friends are still concerned about.

Should Assault Youths Be Blamed?

In Hanoi, each precinct within the city has an assault youth unit building the capital (a total of 95 units) which attracts thousands of youths to the city's earthwork projects (digging lakes and rivers). The city considers this to be one way of providing work for the young and has stipulated the labor compensation system which guarantees for them a relatively good level of income (an average of 63 dong per cubic meter). Units which perform well can earn 2,000-3,000 dong per person monthly. But...

The vice chairman of Cua Dong Precinct states, "At the beginning of the year we had 18 assault youth units. Now there are only 10."

"Because youths are fed up with 'construction' work?"

"Not entirely. It's mainly because the projects pay slowly. They do strenuous, hard work and don't 'draw pay' until 3 months later. Some take no interest in this work. They hear the Union encourage and persuade them to make money to help out the family. But they wait so long. So they leave. Those who are positive and don't leave lack enthusiasm as well."

We learned that all 18 precincts in Hoan Kiem Ward were falling into this situation. Many precincts must borrow money to advance to the men and women so the assault youth unit can remain viable.

Why? We sought out a project. Hoa Kham Minh, a technical cadre from the Thanh Cong I lake project of Hoan Kiem Ward, acknowledged, "This situation does indeed exist. The objective reason is because it was not until March that party A notified the bank of the amount. On the other hand, certification of payment is not consistent. One precinct must wait on another. Consequently, when party A has the amount, it still hasn't completed procedures to draw the money."

He elaborated. "There is yet another reason. Last year a number of units, after completing the assigned task, assumed an additional portion of work from the socialist labor bloc. To make payment according to the system for assault youth, they had to wait until March of this year."

These may not be all the reasons, but obviously such extremely slow payment of wages cannot be tolerated.

"We also feel so and have discussed ways to correct this. Henceforth, payment certification will be strictly carried out twice each month. After certifying the volume for five days, units must complete payment procedures to submit to the project. Any unit that is late will have to wait until the next period. According to this method, any unit that follows the procedure quickly will have the money to pay the men and women on the fifth and 20th day each month."

"And what in the case of assault youths who want to undertake additional tasks?"

"Last year the city stipulated assigning assault youths to undertake 15 percent of the ward's number of man-days with the remainder mobilized for the socialist labor obligation. This year the portion assigned to assault youths has risen to 20 percent."

"Does this mean that any assault youth unit that works well or adds more people will fall into a situation in which there is a shortage of work?"

"That's also possible. We don't know now."

Upon learning about this situation, many people have felt that results would be better than the present way if the city requested cadres and workers to contribute to the fund for building the capital by money and by transferring the volume of work they must perform to the assault youth forces. This idea merits examination because, by so doing, the assault youths will not lack work. The speed of work on projects will even be faster (the assault youths' labor productivity is usually two or three times that of the socialist labor bloc). If one looks further, there are times when most of the agencies and enterprises, for numerous reasons, have had to hire "other people" to do portions of the socialist labor work on projects. So one can see all the more that the foregoing idea is appropriate.

After Creating Work

Returning from production and service teams in the precinct, the Hoan Kiem Ward cadre spoke with us.

"There are still a great many difficulties. Last year we put more than 200

women into the lace embroidery trade and that same number into the tat team. But by the end of the year not many remained."

In Cua Dong Precinct, the lace embroidery team had 29 women when formed. Now only five remain.

The reason: Lace embroidery goods for export demand intricate techniques. It takes years, even 3 years, before one can be called skilled. The women entering the trade are not carefully trained. Products frequently do not meet requirements and sometimes must be returned two or three times. On the other hand, there is a shortage of electricity in the workplace and working hours are not guaranteed. This situation keeps the women's income very low. Because of this, those who are in difficult circumstances or who lack persistence have left the trade. Those who "stick to it" all want to somehow have the electricity for work, and the city does have funds for additional assistance (if the contracted unit price is not increased) to women who have just entered the trade, and the trade is unstable, so they have the minimum level of income. Newcomers should be carefully trained and should receive detailed instructions and guidance in technical specifications for each item so the product they turn out will not be returned, even though labor productivity is low initially.

A number of other newly-formed production teams (e.g., teams making plastic goods, rubber handles, machinery doing milling, making sandals from tires, etc.) also lack materials or do not have electricity and must be cut back or disbanded.

How does this situation make the young who are impatient want all the more to wait to apply to join the state rolls for a "secure living"?

In Haiphong, the production and service teams which have been formed generally do not lack work. But in a few precincts the situation also is of interest. There is the team which had almost 100 laborers at the very beginning but only 30 by the end of the year. The reason was because there was not tight organizational and management structure. There were those applying to receive materials, concerned only about gains, who then "ran outside" to make a profit. They prolonged the period for submitting products. The contracting and payment of wages were for the team as a unit. Consequently, the positive person who completed products early or submitted the products on schedule still had to wait for these people, did not get wages, and also did not draw additional material for continuing work. This situation made a number of people leave the trade. If here the system of doing work on contract had been improved, grain had been tied into products and, at the same time, instances of "disguised applications" had been promptly investigated and dealt with, this production team would have been weakened substantially.

Also because there was no tight organizational and management structure, there was the chief of a labor unit who became "despotic," operated suspiciously, and did not respect the collective ownership right of the men and women in the unit. Many men and women complained:

"We cannot entrust 'life in this 'diabolical' way of making a living."

The comrades in the Haiphong Municipal Youth Union stated, "The foregoing situation, while not extensive, does indeed exist. The city, recognizing it, is conducting investigations and examinations and is building and perfecting the organizational and management structure so the production and service teams which are formed operate well, ensure economic and social requirements and train and educate the young."

Through realities in Hanoi and Haiphong, we see that the young generally have aspirations of employment on state rolls. And when faced with a number of sectors and trades they are selective and weigh the merits of each, especially the effect on parents and society. We think this is normal and proper.

Nevertheless, the majority of the men and women understand the country's difficult situation under present conditions. They are ready to do on the spot the work which is initiated by the precincts and wards in order to contribute to building the city and to make a legitimate income. They are very pleased with the inception of the wards' training centers such as those in the Le Chan Ward (Haiphong), Hoan Kiem Ward (Hanoi) and Ward 3 (Ho Chi Minh City). But no matter where the young work or in what trade, they want to be treated fairly and have the ownership right respected and developed.

Realities, as presented above, indicate that each sector and trade and each job arranged should have specific stipulations concerning specific organizational structures to ensure that these sectors, trades and jobs can operate regularly and to ensure that the young really are masters in labor and have incomes commensurate with the fruits of their labor.

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CSO: 4209/357

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

RESETTLEMENT FROM HANOI--As of 15 June, Hanoi had sent 633 families comprising 3,357 people to various new economic zones in its suburbs and other provinces. This figure represents 70 percent of the annual plan in terms of number of families. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Jul 84 BK]

THUAN HAI RESETTLEMENT--Since liberation, some 4,244 families comprising 33,000 people of various ethnic minority groups in Thuan Hai Province have left 53 villages and hamlets to start a new life. To date, they have set up eight cooperatives and 36 production collectives in 16 resettlement centers in several districts of the province. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 17 Jul 84 BK]

POPULATION RELOCATION--During the first half of 1984, Ha Nam Ninh Province sent off 12,208 persons going to northern and southern provinces to build their new homes. This figure represented an increase of 59 percent over the same period last year. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Jul 84 BK]

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22 AUGUST 1984

